THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

CASTELAR ON SPANISH AFFAIRS.

The Porter Imbroglio.

The Work Before Congress.

Affairs in the South.

Report of Gen. Terry.

Gen. Jordan and Neutrality.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE SPANISH THRONE.

Speech of Senor Castelar in the Cortes Upon the Candidature of the Duke of Aosta.

In reply to Prim's speech in the Cortes, introducing the Aosta candidature, Castelar moved a vote of censure. He passed on thus:—

"Now, then, to the candidature. Measuring the grandeur of the point as compared to my weak forces, if my conscience did not impel me, I would renounce my thankless task. The present situation of Spain may be summed up in one graphic description—substitution of the personal policy of General Prim for the dynasty policy of Isabella II. This has brought on a series of evils—in the interior, chaos; in the exterior, war. If I were given to recriminations, there would now spring from my lips the records of the countless times I have prophesied that the attempt to secure a foreign king would result in a fearful catastrophe. Sad were my presentiments, but far sadder has been the reality! Oh, when I hear the lamentations of widows and orphans—when I contemplate the ruins of the cities destroyed—when I feel the heat of the fires which send up clouds of blood into the air, filled with tears—when I see half a million of unburied corpses exhaling pestilence from their remains, and Paris, the great capital of mankind, threatened, like Rome, by Alaric—I cannot comprehend, you monarchical Ministers of Spain, how it is you have not disappeared from view, buried beneath the weight of your own remorse."

Of course Castelar did not omit allusion to Maximilian of Mexico. Here he brought his impassioned eloquence into full play:—

"I will present to General Prim an example he ought to recollect as to how diplomatic monarchies exist. The monarchical diplomacy of Europe saw, with horror, in America, a land without a king, as they see now with horror another land on this side of the ocean without a king. That land is called New Spain, and this land is called Old Spain. In both General Prim had a prominent part to discharge. An illustrious Prince of the House of Hapsburg went to seat himself on the throne, elevated thereto by European diplomacy, behind the back of the great North American Republic, then compromised in a frightful war, as now the Republic of France is also compromised in a frightful war. A woman of great heart and grand intelligence accompanied the Prince to Mexico. What a tragedy! Æschylus and Shakespeare have not written better. In a few years that Emperor—his heart pierced by Republican balls—was a corpse; and that Empress—her heart pierced by bitter grief—became worse than a corpse, became mad (sensation). Oh, you may give to a monarch a great people over whom to rule, a great crown to wear, the Palace of Madrid in which to dwell, the throne of San Fernando for a footstool, glorious records to flatter his pride, magical seats in the heart of the Guadarrama mountains, or by the banks of the majestic river immortalized by Garcilaso, to recruit his frame, the Spanish glories as mottoes for his shield, and the Escorial for his tomb, but beyond all these grandeurs, joining to the shadow of General Prim—he will see floating those two figures of the Emperor and Empress of Mexico, like the two figures of the 'Inferno,' of Dante, shedding rivers of tears and rivers of blood, and teaching by their sad example how, under some antecedents, the same catastrophes are repeated in the pages of history."

With General Prim Castelar was very severe. He said:—"What they were trying to bring would not be the king of the nation, or even of a party, but the king of a fraction of a party—the Secretary of the Council of Ministers—the responsible editor of their politics—the shadow of General Prim reflected from the throne. This was personal government with a vengeance. Was General Prim one of those grand politicians, like Gladstone, who renew society because they have have faith in one idea? Certainly not. Was General Prim one of these great statesmen like Cavour and Bismarck, who attempt high enterprises and aggrandize their people? Certainly not. He had had two opportunities afforded him of following such policy, but he had lost them both. His only God was chance: his only religion, fanaticism; his only reliance, the army; his only faith, force; his only ideal, present chaos; and his only aspiration for the future, the retention of power to his party.

"This great sentiment (independence) is the creative fire of our nationality. All our provinces experience in the same degree their fanaticism for Spanish independence. The Basques believe themselves sprung from their soil like their trees, they give to their dialect the antiquity of man, and they glory in never having mixed their blood with other blood. When other nations suffer—the Russians in Moscow, the French in Paris—Fichte exciting the Germans against Napoleon, and Victor Hugo exciting the French against King William, and Byron with the lyre in one hand and the sword of Leonidas in the other defending Greece against the Turks—all, all turn their eyes to our country, and pointing those who fight for their respective nations to our smoking ruins, show them how to overthrow their conquerors, and how to fight and die for their country. (Loud applause.) And you are going to give to this land a foreign king? If Spain does not struggle against this before consenting to such ignominy we shall weep for Spain, and we shall mourn, like motherless children, for the most characteristic virtues of our race will have died, and the spirit of our country will have become extinguished in the world."

PORTER CORKED.

A Washington despatch of yesterday says:—There is no longer any doubt among Senators and members that the rank of Admiral of the Navy will be speedily abolished, partly because the office is useless, and partly to relieve the President from the embarrassment of deciding whether to nominate Admiral Porter or not. All Senators and members who have expressed opinions favor the abolition of the office. The President has not resumed friendly relations with Admiral Porter, and he manifests much disappointment and chagrin at Porter's course. The original letter of Porter to Secretary Welles is now at the White House, and is exhibited to Congressmen who are curious to view it.

THE WORK BEFORE CONGRESS.

The Business of the Session—Prospects of Important Measures now Pending—New Legislation to be Introduced.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* writes:—

The important legislation now pending before Congress, or likely to be brought up for action during the session, may be classified as follows:—

I. Measures for the restoration of American commerce.

II. A further reduction of internal revenue taxation.

III. Attempts to make changes in the tariff laws.

IV. Some legislation to secure a resumption of specie payments within the next year.

V. A general amnesty bill.

VI. A great number of projects for subsidizing Western railroads with grants of public lands, including the important Southern Pacific Railroad bill.

There must also be mentioned, as subjects for debate, if not for action, the San Domingo Purchase, the Abolition of the Franking Privilege, Civil Service Reform, the Canadian Fishery the Georgia Senatorial Question, a proposed increase of the navy, and a mass of unfinished work of last session in the way of claims and other legislation of minor interest; and this is, of course, in addition to the regular annual Appropriation bills, the discussion and passage of which are imperative.

The most important measure under the first heading is the bill to admit foreign-built vessels to American registry when owned by American citizens, which was introduced into both houses in pursuance of the recommendation in the special message sent in by the President in the closing hours of the last session. In its present shape the operations of the bill are limited to six months from the date of its passage, and it can be called up at once in either house. Its supporters say that the measure is stronger now than it was last session, and that they then could have carried it through the House by a majority of 30, had they had a day's more time. It will be strongly opposed by Judge Kelley and others as an attack upon the vital principle of protection. The numerous steamship subsidy bills do not appear to have a very brilliant prospect. They will be skilfully lobbied, however, and if their managers combine and consolidate, instead of fighting each other as they did last summer, some of the more deserving may succeed.

Another modification of the Internal Revenue laws, for the purpose of further reducing the income of the Government, is understood to be favored by General Schenck and other members of the Ways and Means Committee. The General does not intimate what changes he intends to propose, but says it is too early to go into details before his committee have met and compared views.

There will certainly be a great deal of tariff agitation this winter, but it is not likely to result in any new legislation. We shall only have a skirmish of words preceding the actual battle, which promises to be the great event of the Forty-second Congress. The "Revenue Reformers," knowing they will be stronger in the next Congress than in this, will probably content themselves with speech-making and plotting to control the organization of the next House.

There is good ground to hope for the adoption of legislation to enable the Government and the banks to take the short remaining step necessary to reach a resumption of specie payments. The feeling is general among the best men in Congress that resumption can easily be accomplished within a year, and that it should be done before the opening of the next Presidential campaign, as the crowning good work of the Republican party. A conference on this subject of the leading members of the Finance Committees of both houses is already talked of.

The prospects of the passage of a General Amnesty bill are better than ever before. Many members who, six months ago, were in favor of continuing disqualifications indefinitely, now frankly say that they have changed their views, and believe that the time has come to give the finishing stroke to the work of reconstruction: thus settling the whole matter, so that it will play no part in the politics of the future. If the present Congress refuses to do this, it will be the earliest action of the next.

The strong ground taken by both parties, during the recent canvass, in opposition to further grants of land for the benefit of corporations, has produced such a marked effect upon the mind of Congress that the prospects of the numerous railroad bills which slipped so easily through the Senate last session are exceedingly black. There are about a dozen on the Speaker's table and twice as many more in the Committee on Public Lands. The committee is favorable to most of them, providing the clause be added which they have devised, obliging the roads to sell the land to actual settlers at an average price of $2·50 an acre; but the House is less favorably disposed than the committee. No railroad land grant bill appears to have any chance, with the single exception of the Southern Pacific, which has a strong backing from men who oppose all other grants, and support this solely because of the important national character of the enterprise.

As to the San Domingo purchase, it is as yet unsafe to predict the result of a reconsideration of the treaty. There will be some talk and no action about the franking privilege. No Civil Service bill will be passed, although several members who lost their nominations last fall solely on account of dissatisfaction with their distribution of Federal patronage are ready to change front on the question, convinced by sad experience of their folly. The fishery question is one for resolutions and speech-making, and, finally, for Executive rather than Congressional action. The question of building iron-clads to strengthen our navy, and of properly arming our forts, many of which are reported by the Chief of Ordnance to be defenseless for want of heavy guns, will come up in connection with the Appropriation bills.

Altogether, we may look for an interesting, but not an exciting, session. A considerable number of members go back to private life on the 4th of March, and naturally take less interest in public affairs as their terms of office draw to a close. This fact, together with the general lull in politics, will make a quiet session, devoted to finishing the uncompleted work of last session more than to originating new measures.

THE SOUTH.

Report of General Terry Upon Southern Affairs—The Condition of Georgia Improved.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—General Terry, the Commander of the Department of the South, now comprising the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida, in his annual report makes the following remarks in regard to military affairs in Georgia:—

"The powers thus conferred upon me as District Commander by act of Congress, January 1, 1870, have generally been exercised through the civil authorities of the State. The instances in which they have been directly exercised may be briefly enumerated as follows, viz.: An investigation into the eligibility under the reconstruction acts of certain persons to seats in the Legislature of Georgia, and the exclusion from seats of such of them as were clearly found to be ineligible; the removal from office of two county officers, and the appointment of other persons to fill their places; and the arrest of a few persons on the charge of murder, or attempt to murder, or on the charge of complicity with those who had committed that crime. Of the persons so arrested, one was discharged on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and the others were either released after examination or turned over to the civil authorities for trial. In no case has any citizen been brought before a military commission or other military tribunal, and no arrests have been made except when the public safety appeared to demand the interference of military authority. Since my last report there has been a manifest improvement in the condition of affairs in Georgia. Crime has been much less frequent than it was during the previous year, and sections of the State which were then in a disturbed condition have become peaceable and quiet. Some outrages upon the blacks are still from time to time reported to me, but the change in this respect is greater than could have been reasonably expected."

A list of places temporarily occupied in the whole department is given, and is followed by the statement that in almost every instance they have been occupied upon the application of the civil authorities, either State or national. The detachments sent were small, but their presence produced good results. Two applications only came from Florida. A few calls came from South Carolina, on account of the threatened disturbances. Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi made no requests for military interference or aid. At the time of the writing of the report Alabama was the most disturbed portion of the department, and from the northern part of the State many applications were presented for the aid of troops, and numerous detachments were sent to support the civil authorities. In all cases such detachments acted in strict subordination to those authorities.

THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.

Arrest of General Jordan—The Accused Held to Bail in $10,000.

At the instigation of the Spanish authorities, and through the instrumentality of Messrs. Webster and Craig, counsel for the Spanish Minister at Washington and Spanish consul at this port, affidavits were prepared and presented to District Attorney Davis reciting the facts connected with the fitting out of the expedition which left this port under the command of General Thomas Jordan to aid the Cuban revolutionists against the Spanish Government, and witnesses were procured to go before the United States Grand Jury, now in session in this district, and testify to the facts recited in the affidavits.

The result of these proceedings was that an indictment was found by the grand jury against General Jordan, and other indictments against several of his coadjutors, the indictment being presented yesterday. On the presentation of the indictments, bench warrants were immediately issued for the arrest of the indicted persons. Last evening, about 7 o'clock, General Jordan was arrested at his house in Thirty-third street, and taken to the residence of Judge Woodruff, to have the amount of his bail fixed. After some conversation and a brief discussion the amount was fixed at $10,000, two sureties being required, and it being understood that the bail was to be given for his appearance for trial at the February term of the United States Circuit Court for this district. This preliminary having been arranged, all interested went to the house of United States Commissioner Betts, before whom it had been arranged that temporary bail should be given, to be renewed before Judge Woodruff this morning.

The bail was given, Senors Aldama and Del Monte, of the Cuban Junta, becoming securities. This morning all concerned went before Judge Woodruff to renew the bail bond, and ex-Assistant United States District Attorney B. K. Phelps moved that the bail be reduced.

The court refused the application, on the ground that, considering the nature of the offense charged, the bail was quite moderate. The bail bond was then renewed, the same sureties remaining upon it, and General Jordan and his friends left the court.

The names of the other persons indicted, one of whom is in Philadelphia, are withheld for the present, as premature publication might prevent their arrest.—*N. Y. Post, last evening.*

ILLEGAL FINANCIERING.

Arrest of a German Banker for Attempting to Partake of the New French Loan.

The *Exchange Gazette* of Berlin gives an account of the arrest of Herr Guterbock, a member of a banking firm, on the ground of his having sent a telegram to London applying for a portion of the French loan. The *Exchange Gazette* gives the following particulars:—An old business friend of the Guterbocks, an Italian, was in Berlin when the French loan was brought out in London, and as he was desirous of subscribing towards it, he applied to the firm to assist him in the matter, and eventually succeeded in inducing M. G. Guterbock to write to four different London houses, with whom both the Guterbocks and the Italian merchant were in intimate business relations, to subscribe towards the loan. It was expressly stipulated by the Messrs. Guterbock that the name of the party on whose account the application was made should be handed in; and it was moreover distinctly intimated that the money would not be paid by them, but that the house in London would have to look to the Italian house for payment. It is stated that these facts can be vouched for by the books of the firm, and at the telegraph office. Copies of the despatches having been obtained by the Criminal Court from the telegraph authorities, Commissary Pick, armed with these documents, proceeded towards the counting house of the Messrs. Guterbock, when M. G. Guterbock at once acknowledged himself the writer and composer of the despatches in question, which was at the same time verified by the copying book of the firm. He was accordingly at once arrested and charged with having been guilty of a breach of the following law:—"Any Prussian who shall knowingly aid or assist any power that may be at war with Prussia, or knowingly injure any of Prussia's troops, or those of her allies, shall be punished with ten years imprisonment with hard labor."

DISASTER AT SEA.

Fearful Collision Between Two Steamers off Long Branch—One Man Killed.

On Monday night about 12 o'clock the steamer Champion, of the Charleston Line, and the steamer Isaac Bell, of the Old Dominion Line, came in collision at sea, near Long Branch, by which the Isaac Bell sustained a dreadful crash.

Her starboard wheel and wheel-house were crushed, and the iron work of half the wheel was doubled up like so much tangled wire. Her bulwarks were stove in, and from the force of the collision the cathead and other fragments of the Champion were cast upon the deck or left clinging to the side of the Isaac Bell.

On board the Champion there was no personal injury sustained by the crew or passengers, but John Janes, one of the oilers of the Isaac Bell, was killed. He leaves a widow and two orphans.

The Champion was on her trip from Charleston to New York, and the Isaac Bell was on her passage to Norfolk.

The following statement of the captain of the Isaac Bell has been received:—

The Isaac Bell sailed from New York on Monday evening, the 5th of December, at 8 o'clock, bound for Norfolk. Passed Sandy Hook and the Highland Lightship, after which he encountered a dense fog.

Off the woodlands he heard a whistle, to which he made the usual signals to go to port, and slowed the engine to one bell, then stopped. Made the steamer's light about one point and a half on the starboard bow; made every effort to avoid a collision, but without avail; she struck the Isaac Bell forward on the starboard paddle-wheel, stove in the plank, wheel-house, and wheel, breaking the starboard shaft. The ship was then taken in tow by the Champion and brought back to New York.

—A United States Deputy Marshal from Van Buren, Ark., on November 2, attempted to take from a Cherokee Sheriff a prisoner the latter had arrested at Tahlequah. Mr. Ross and Mr. Barge, members of the National Council, advised the Sheriff not to submit; whereupon the Deputy arrested them, and, with the prisoner, took them to Van Buren.

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

The Recent Sorties.

The Retreat of Paladines.

Paris Must Soon Fall.

The Black Sea Trouble.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Cable Clear.

LONDON, Dec. 6—10 A. M.—The transmission of the President's message and Secretary Boutwell's report eastward is just concluded, and the cable lines will now be able to accommodate other business.

The Telegraph Lines Cut.

The telegraph lines connecting with Orleans gave out on Sunday, and the lines communicating with Tours were cut by Prussian cavalry on Monday afternoon. Communication with Tours, partly by couriers, however, has been re-established.

The Losses of the Germans

have been exaggerated.

Minister Washburne's secretary writes from Paris that, according to his information,

The French have been Beaten at All Points,

and the end is apparently near at hand.

The Capitulation of Paris

within three weeks is looked for. There have been no cases of starvation reported, although

Provisions are Scarce

and dear. Prominent members of the Provisional Government are accused of swindling by means of

Fraudulent Contracts

for arms and food. Orleans was surrounded by the Prussians on Sunday, and it is probable that

A Great Battle

is now progressing there.

Paladines' Retreat.

TOURS, Dec. 5—Evening.—The Government is in receipt of numerous despatches from Paladines. He announces that his retreat was completed in good order. He lost neither munitions nor provisions. There is much dissatisfaction with the General for having evacuated Orleans, and in order to give him an opportunity to defend himself, the Minister of War has charged three commissioners to inquire into the matter.

Panic at Tours.

A great number of citizens have left Tours, fearing an attack by the Prussians. Most of the journals have also been removed to places of safety. The Government, however, has thus far evinced no intention of leaving.

Another View of Affairs in Paris.

Another balloon from Paris has lately landed in this neighborhood. It brought dates from the beleaguered city to the 4th instant. The news received previously of the favorable state of affairs in Paris is fully confirmed. Carrier pigeons sent from Tours with messages of the Government were arriving regularly. The cold continued intense, and the river Seine was full of floating ice. The *morale* of the troops was excellent. The Mobiles and National Guards fought bravely in the sorties on the 29th and 30th of November. The troops are actively employed in healthful exercise.

Trochu's Report of Military Operations.

Trochu had published general war bulletins, giving the Parisians the latest news. He says that on the 2d instant the Prussians attacked the French positions at Villiers and Champigny, but, after a severe fight, lasting seven hours, were compelled to fall back without accomplishing their object. Subsequently the Prussians renewed the attack at Nogent, but with no better success. On the night of the 3d General Ducrot bivouacked at Vincennes. Up to that time he had taken about four hundred prisoners.

Saxon Losses in the Late Engagements.

DRESDEN, Dec. 5—Evening.—The King of Saxony has received a telegram from Prince George, to the effect that the enemy retired the day before behind the Marne, and that further offensive movements on the part of the besieged were impossible. He gives the total loss of the Saxons in the late engagements as follows:—Officers, 76; rank and file, 2100.

The city of Orleans was evacuated by the French at 5 o'clock this morning.

Demand for the Surrender of Peronne.

LILLE, Dec. 5.—Yesterday two Prussian officers appeared before the town of Peronne, in the Department of Somme, and demanded its surrender. They alleged that a Prussian army corps was encamped immediately in the rear of the town. They were promptly arrested and locked up. The railway to Albert will be restored at once. A great movement of troops is in progress here.

Occupation of Orleans.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The occupation of Orleans by the Prussians is confirmed.

Details of Paladines' Retreat.

TOURS, Dec. 6.—General Paladines retreated from Orleans with a force believed to be 200,000 strong. He had five hundred cannon. The government authorities wished him to remain at Orleans and receive the Prussian attack, but they gave way to the General's opinion that the place was untenable. Subsequently the General fought to the utmost, but was powerless to effect anything. At half-past 11 the Germans demanded the evacuation of the city, threatening to bombard it in case of refusal. The Prussians captured but few prisoners and no ammunition.

The Wreck of the Steamer "Union"

LONDON, Dec. 6.—A despatch from Peterhead, Scotland, dated Monday, the 5th, announces that the North German Lloyd steamer Hansa had taken on board the passengers of the ill-fated steamer Union. They numbered 310. The cargo and stores go to Bremen in other steamers. It is now thought probable that the Union will be saved.

The introduction of the Prussian loan on the market here has been deferred.

The New German Loan.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—The bankers of this city on the 3d instant paid in thirty-four millions of the new loan of one hundred millions, recently authorized by Parliament. They announce their readiness to take seventeen millions more.

The *Berliner Kreuz Zeitung* of to-day says:—The Chambers will probably be convoked on the 12th.

The Black Sea Trouble—Egypt Ready for War.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The feeling of insecurity caused by the demand of Russia relative to the Paris treaty has almost entirely vanished.

It is reported by telegrams from Alexandria that the Khedive of Egypt will be prepared within a few days to arm 100,000 men with breech-loaders.

The Feeling in Russia

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 6.—Immediately after the publication of Gortschakoff's note to Granville, private subscriptions were opened here for the purpose of building a fleet to operate on the Black Sea. The *Regier Ungusbote* (Government Messenger), official newspaper, published an editorial saying the scheme was not necessary, as the defenses were secure, and this was a time of peace. It is understood the subscriptions have been prohibited by the Government.

The Sublime Porte and the Conference.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—A despatch from Constantinople announces that the Sublime Porte has signified its willingness to accept a conference for the settlement of the questions raised by Russia relating the Black Sea, provided the discussion is confined exclusively to this topic.

The London Stock Market.

LONDON, Dec. 6—1·30 P. M.—At this hour the stock market is absolutely inactive, awaiting events in France and the effects of President Grant's message.

The President's Message in London.

Some of the journals appear with a long synopsis of that document this morning, but none of them have any comments.

The Russian National Subscription Forbidden.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The special correspondent of the *Tribune* at St. Petersburg telegraphed Monday (5th inst.):—"Government forbids a national subscription for a Black Sea fleet, because such an object would be illegal. During peace the Government must pay the expenses of land and naval forces. The Moscow nobility have presented an address to the Emperor of thanks for the circular, and for the abolition of class distinctions in compulsory military service, declaring that the nobility are ready to serve in the ranks for the defense and integrity of Russia."

Particulars of the Recent Sorties—Probable Duration of the Siege.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The special correspondent of the *Tribune* at Versailles writes, 1st inst.:—"There were 800 prisoners taken by the Wurtembergers and Saxons. The Wurtembergers lost 80 prisoners, 100 killed and wounded, and 40 officers; the Saxons, 100 men and 10 officers. The French crossed the Marne by a bridge near Brie, under cover of the guns of the fort of Nogent.

"Having pontooned the river, they deployed in three different directions. The right was thrown out towards Champigny. The right centre pressed on towards Villiers. The left was deployed in the direction of Noisy. All fought with great obstinacy. Shells fell at a greater range than it was believed the forts could carry, reaching beyond Montmorency, the whole range being 6900 yards—nearly four miles.

"At Epinay (on the northern side of Paris) the French made a rush at three in the afternoon, and surprised a battalion of the 71st. Under a heavy fire from Fort la Briche, the French burst out from St. Denis at a double-quick, while a gunboat came down the stream, swept the banks clear of German outposts, and landed a force at Epinay; thus occupying the houses near the river and west of the village, half surrounding one battalion of the 71st unawares.

"The French force being overwhelming, the Germans fell back, fighting, and evacuated the village. reinforcements arriving near St. Gratien. The French then barricaded Epinay. The Germans sent the whole 15th Brigade and the 71st and 31st Regiments—altogether six battalions—to retake the village. Advancing rapidly, the French were driven out. During the two hours the German loss was 200 men and 13 officers."

Another despatch, dated the 3d inst., says:—"The German officers believe, on military grounds, that the siege may still extend beyond Christmas; but they hope that the French will be discouraged at the failure of recent sorties, especially by the final recapture of Champigny yesterday."

Cable Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 6—Morning.—Consols opened at 92 @92¼ for both money and account. United States bonds quiet and steady. 5-20s of 1862, 89; of 1865, old, 88¾; of 1867, 90¾; 10-40s, 87¼. Stocks quiet; Erie, 20¾; Illinois Central, 111½; Atlantic and Great Western, 28

FRANKFORT, Dec. 6.—U. S. 5-20s, 94½.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6—Morning.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 8¾d.; middling Orleans, 9¼d. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales. Flour firmer. Peas declining.

HAMBURG, Dec. 6.—Petroleum, 13 marc bancos, 6 schillings.

BREMEN, Dec. 6.—Petroleum, 6 thalers, 26 groats.

LONDON, Dec. 6—1·30 P. M.—American securities quiet. Stocks quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6—1·30 P. M.—Receipts of wheat for three days 13,500 quarters, of which 3500 were American. Peas, 39s. 9d. Pork buoyant. New beef, 127s. 6d.

FROM THE WEST.

Railway Incorporation.

CHEYENNE, Dec. 6.—Articles of incorporation have been filed with the Secretary of this Territory, incorporating the Cheyenne, Iron Mountain and Pacific Railroad, to start from this point to connect with the Helena, Big Horn, and Cheyenne Railroad, at the northern boundary of Wyoming. General Silas Reed, the Surveyor-General, is elected President, and Governor J. R. Campbell Vice-President of the road. A committee of the Cheyenne Board of Trade have conferred with the above-named officers in regard to planting colonies on the line of the road. The prospects are that several hundreds of families will be located along the route of the proposed road next spring.

Ohio Dental Association.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 6.—The State Dental Association commenced its annual session to-day, with the usual attendance.

Newspaper Suspension.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6.—The *Evening Tribune*, the McClurg organ here, suspended to-day.

Railway Opening.

FORT SCOTT, Dec. 6.—The Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad was completed to this city yesterday, and trains will run regularly between Fort Scott and Sedalia on and after to-morrow.

The Sanitary Embargo on Cattle Removed.

In consequence of the removal of the sanitary embargo, Texan drovers have made a general stampede from Baxter Springs, and are driving cattle by various routes northward through Kansas and Missouri. The flow of emigration continues without abatement.

Bids for Gold.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—There were twenty-eight bids for gold to-day, amounting to $5,925,000. Highest bid, 110·25; lowest, 110·25. The awards will be one million at from 110·59 to 110·65.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Stocks weak. Money 5@7 per cent. Gold, 110⅝. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 107¾; do. 1864, do., 106⅝; do. 1865, do. 106¾; do. 1865, new, 109¾; do. 1867, 109¾; do. 1868, 109⅝; 10-40s, 106¾; Virginia 6s, new, 64½; Missouri 6s, 92½; Canton Co., 67¼; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 90¾; Erie, 24½; Reading, 102; Adams Express Co., 64¾; Michigan Central, 120¾; Michigan Southern, 99⅜; Illinois Central, 130; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105; Chicago and Rock Island, 109¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94¾; Western Union Telegraph, 44¾.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1870.

The money market develops no new feature of special interest. The money current moves with considerable spirit and in sufficient volume to meet all the requirements of general trade. Both the banks and lenders are very cautious as to the character of the paper offered, and rates of discount are therefore somewhat unsettled, as the banks can generally find employment for most of their available funds in filling applications for call loans on collaterals.

Money is very freely offered at 5@6 per cent., the former figure on Government securities, and at 7@9 per cent. on time contracts, as a rule.

Gold is quiet and firm at 110⅝@110¾, and Government bonds show a further advance of about ⅛, with the exception of the 6s of 1881, which are off ⅛.

Stocks were active, but prices were rather lower.

City 6s, new, sold at 99⅝@100; Pennsylvania 5s, coupons, at 103¾, and Pennsylvania 6s, third series, at 107½. Lehigh gold bonds sold at 90½ for the five hundreds.

Reading Railroad was dull, with sales at 51@51⅛. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 61¾; Minehill at 52½; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 60¾; and Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad at 46¾.

Canal shares were neglected; small sales of Lehigh at 34⅝@34¾. 16¾, b. o., was bid for Schuylkill preferred.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Alle V 7·30s	91	16 sh Read R	51⅛
$300 City 6s, New	99⅜	100 do	51⅛
d bill	99⅜	100 do	51⅛
$2000 do d bill	99⅜	10 do	51⅛
$500 do c&p	99⅜	200 do	51⅛
$800 do c&p	100	100 do	51⅛
$600 Pa 6s, 3 ss	107⅛	200 do	51
$10000 Penna Cp 5s	103⅛	63 do	51⅛
$1000 Leh V R n bds Cp	94	100 do	51
$1000 Pa & N Y C 7s	90¾	400 do	51
$1000 W Jersey R 6s	91¾	406 sh Penna R	61¾
$500 Leh Gold L	90¾	100 do	61¾
100 sh Leh Nav St	34⅞	47 do	61¾
25 do	34¾	100 do	61¾
100 do 856wn	34½	25 sh Cent Trans	51¾
100 do b30	34¾	25 do	51¾
15 sh Minehill R	52¼	100 sh Ph & R b30	26¾
59 sh Leh Val R	60¼	25 sh Del Div	48¾
15 sh O C & A R	48¾	100 sh Hestonville	16¾

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@113¾; do. 1862, 107¾@107¾; do. 1864, 106¾@107; do. 1865, 106¾@107; do. 1865, new, 109¾@109¾; do. 1867, do. 109¾@109¾; do. 1868, do. 109¾@109¾; 10-40s, 106¾@106¾. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 110¾@110¾; Gold, 110¾@110¾; Silver, 106@108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 80¾@815; Central Pacific Railroad, 910@920; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 695@705.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@113¾; 5-20s of 1862, 107¾@107¾; do. 1864, 106¾@107; do. 1865, 106¾@107; do., July, 1865, 109¾@109¾; do., July, 1867, 109¾@109¾; do. July, 1868, 109¾@109¾; 5s 10-40, 106¾@106¾; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 110¾@110¾. Gold, 110¾@110¾.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	110⅝	11·48 A. M.	110¾
10·08 "	110⅝	11·56 "	110¾
10·20 "	110⅝	12·10 P. M.	110¾
10·30 "	110⅝	12·18 "	110¾
10·50 "	110⅝	12·27 "	110¾
11·40 "	110⅝		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $25 per ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in active demand, with sales at 10¼@10¾c. per lb., now held higher. Timothy is nominal at $5@5·25. Flaxseed may be quoted at $2@2·10.

There is no improvement to notice in the Flour market, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who purchase only enough to supply their immediate wants. About 500 barrels changed hands, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; extras at $5@5·25; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $5·50@6; Minnesota do. do. at $6@6·50; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·75@6·50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $6 for low grade, up to $7·25 for fancy. Rye Flour is strong at $5@5·12½. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market is firm, but there is not much activity. Sales of 1000 bushels Indiana red at $1·40; 12,000 bushels do. do., on secret terms; 4000 bushels do. choice, at $1·45, and 2500 bushels Ohio red at $1·43 f. o. b. Rye is steady, with sales of Western and Pennsylvania at 93@94c. Corn is dull and drooping. Sales of 4000 bushels new yellow at 69@72c. Oats are unchanged. Sales of white Western and Pennsylvania at 54@56c.

In Barley and Malt no sales are reported.

Whisky may be quoted at 90@91c. for Western iron-bound.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....DECEMBER 7

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....42 | 11 A. M.....49 | 2 P. M.....52

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer James S. Green, Vance, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Davis, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship William P. Clyde, Sherwood, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Cathcart, Hilton, from Washington.

Schr Annie Magee, Young, 4 days from Newbern, N. C., with lumber and shingles to Norcross & Sheets—vessel to Chas. Haslam & Co.

Schr Restless, Baxter, from Quincy, Mass., with granite to Barker & Bros.

Schr A. M. Edwards, Bynson, fm Richmond, with granite to Richmond Granite Co.

Schr Lookout, McFarland, from Portland, with mdse. to Souder & Adams.

Schr Minnie Kinnie, Parsons, from Norwich.

Schr Sydney C. Tyler, Barrett, from New York.

Schr Ald. Smith, from Somerset.

Schr David Collins, Townsend, from Boston.

Schr E. G. Erwin, Johnson, do.

Schr Wave Crest, Davis, do.

Schr R. Peterson, English, do.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug G. B. Hutchings, Davis, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Maid of Orleans, Houston, hence, at London 24th ult.

Ship Queen Victoria, hence, at Dublin 12th ult.

Steamer Tonawanda, Barrett, hence, arrived at Savannah at 9 o'clock this morning.

Steamers W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire; Mars, Grumley; and S. C. Walker, Sherin, all for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamers Virgo, Bulkley, for Savannah; James Adger, Lockwood, for Charleston; and Regulator, Freeman, for Wilmington, N. C., cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamers Montgomery, Faircloth, fm Savannah; Champion, Lockwood, from Charleston; Volunteer, Jones, fm Wilmington, N. C.; Louisa Moore, Sayres, from Newbern; and Ashland, Ingram, from Charleston, at New York yesterday.

Steamer Cortes, Nelson, from New York, at New Orleans 5th inst.

Bark Pennsylvania, Pontremoli, for Philadelphia, sailed from Genoa 18th ult.

Bark Halcyon, Work, for Cardiff and the United States, sailed from Havre 18th ult.

Bark Frank Lovitt, Smith, hence for Hamburg, at Cuxhaven 21st, and sailed 23d.

Bark Palmerston, Kolin, for Philadelphia, sld from Cuxhaven 21st ult.

Bark Carlotta, Praest, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 23d ult.

Bark M. Margareta, Franchesi, hence, at Leghorn 18th ult.

Bark Caroline Juhland, for Philadelphia, in port at Shields, 22d ult., preparing for sea.

Barks Syrian Star, Corning, and Para, Hutchinson, hence, at Sw

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph

CONGRESS AT WORK AGAIN.

From the N. Y. Herald.

On yesterday, under fair auspecies—for the weather was bland and beautiful as in September—and with a full attendance of members, the third or short session of the Forty-first Congress of the United States was opened. Both houses were called to order precisely at noon, in the presence of unusual throngs of spectators, and with an evidence of interest on the part of both members and public that augured well for the work to be done. That this work is not likely to be idly deferred Mr. Sumner distinctly indicated in the Senate by introducing a financial bill to promote and facilitate a return to specie payments by gradual and natural processes, consistent with the exigencies of the Government and the business of the country. The bill itself we shall have a better opportunity of discussing after the organization of the standing committees, to which it will in due course be referred. But we are glad to see that the subject before the country which is the most prominent, important, and pressing, is thus insured the earliest consideration. The repeal of the income tax after the 1st of January next was also put at once into the foreground by the bills of Messrs. Cole and Casserly, of California, who, representing both parties, as they do, are agreed upon the necessity of removing a burthen which cripples the enterprise of their young Commonwealth notwithstanding all its vigor and resources. A few bills of less import, but all looking like earnest business, completed the day's work for the upper chamber.

The House of Representatives, also, had a genial and pleasant meeting, and after hearing the President's Messsge read, referring the report of the Secretary of the Treasury and passing a bill—the first, therefore, of the session—to supply an omission in the latest Indian Appropriation bill, adjourned at 3 P. M.

Thus the new session is fairly launched, without any sign of collision or unpleasantness in any direction, and we sincerely trust that the good humor of the first day may continue to its last. The amount of business accumulated and craving performance is heavy, but with a full Congress few, if any, of those whose seats are now vacant, and the earnest good intent that should now animate all parties and the representatives of all sections, the task is easy enough for patriotism and statesmanship. The contrast afforded by the condition of our great country and that of distracted Europe should impress itself upon our legislators, and nerve them to the labor that still remains to be done ere we can consider our prosperity consolidated and our future secure. The nation begins to feel fresh life in all its veins; its monstrous losses by civil war are being rapidly made good; its wounds are healing; its numbers and wealth increasing with fabulous rapidity, while, as the message of our Chief Magistrate reminds us, a bounteous Providence has ever blessed us, "our basket and our store." A moral duty of the highest order devolves upon us, then, not only to profit by these advantages ourselves but to set the example of their proper usu fruct to other nations. There should be intelligence enough in the American Congress to comprehend its high mission, and we await its performance at this critical and eventful time with earnest confidence.

PARISIAN NEW YORK.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

There are always compensations. The world has lost Paris, but fashionable New York asserts itself as quite ready to take the vacant place. The king is dead; it is not worth while to say that, take him for all in all, we shall not look upon his like again; let us make haste to shout "Vive le Roi," and not inquire too closely into either birth or breeding of the bastard claimant. It was only the other day that the world was surprised by discovering this blood relationship, which it now appears has long existed between the ton of Fifth avenue and moribund Paris. When the French Fair was opened, all Japonicadom rushed in a vertigo of enthusiasm to its support; it turned its back upon private views and public concerts; upon art, music, and pleasure; put on the weeds of grief and stretched out its arms to suffering France, refusing to be comforted. Such devotion and sorrow for the far-off dead and dying touched and surprised everybody; it was clear, in spite of the old prejudice to the contrary, that fashionable people had hearts to feel and brains that could understand. But some kind souls to whom a suffering fellow creature, whether French or German, was only a brother who needed help, had started a fair for the relief of the Prussian wounded. To their astonishment, fashionable New York coldly ignored this, shut its eyes, buttoned up its pockets. It had nothing in common with plebeian death or pain; its tears and its dollars, it seems, flow only in remembrance of past glimpses of the Tuileries of dear departed Worth.

"I know nothing of the war," said an ex-grocer; "we belong to the class who do not vote. Republics are plebeian." This is the class who mourn for Paris, and assume to represent her. Success to their endeavor. But there are few of us who will believe the lion a real lion. We all know too well the features of Snug the Joiner.

"I care nothing about this war," said the wife of an ex-grocer, "since that dreadful mistake of declaring a republic. Before that my sympathies were all with the French; but how could they be idiotic enough to try so plebian a thing as a republic? If they had our experience they would have have known better." This is the class who mourn for Paris and assume to represent her.

THE CUBANS CAN FREE CUBA.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The *Tribune*, in discussing the temporary appointment of General Valmaseda to be Captain-General of Cuba, made a surprising statement. "The insurrection," said the *Tribune*, "has shown but too plainly its inability to achieve the independence of the island." So far from this being a fair deduction from the events of the past twenty-six months in Cuba, the exact opposite is true. If the ultimate result of any war depend upon the relative strength of the forces engaged after two years' fighting, it is clear that the decrease of the strength of Spain and the increase in that of the patriots must at no distant day result in the complete victory of the latter.

Two years ago Spain attempted, with a force of over thirty-five thousand well drilled and admirably equipped soldiers, to subdue a small body of poorly armed Cubans, not exceeding thirty-five hundred in number. She failed. A year ago, by fresh reinforcements received from the Peninsula, and by the mobilization of some thirty thousand volunteers, she was enabled to employ in active service in the field not less than forty-five thousand men against the patriot forces, which at that date had increased to some nine thousand armed men. She again signally failed. To-day, including the five thousand men—mostly jail-birds and raw recruits—with whom she has of late reinforced her exhausted army, she cannot count fifteen thousand regulars in Cuba, while the patriots possess at the present moment an army of at least thirteen thousand well armed men, so inured to hardship, fatigue, and fighting, as to be more than a match, in their own country, for thrice the number of their enemies.

Again, it is well known that Spain has offered autonomy to the Cubans, although the *Tribune*—possibly for the support of its erroneous deduction—pretends to ignore the fact. Now, after having strained every nerve and sacrificed every feeling of humanity in the relentless prosecution of a war which she and her satellites in Cuba have waged confessedly for the extermination of the Cuban race, she would hardly have offered them autonomy if in her judgment the insurrection had shown "its inability to achieve the independence of the island."

If, in 1778, a journalist speaking of our war of independence had indulged in a strain of prophecy similar to that of the *Tribune*, he would have been more justified than the *Tribune* is, both by antecedents and by the then relative strength and positions of the American and British forces. And if we recall the duration of the revolutionary wars by which the liberating armies of all the republics of Central and South America achieved their independence, that of Cuba has exceeded them all in the amount of territory occupied, in the losses inflicted on the enemy, and in the generally satisfactory results obtained within a comparatively short period of time.

PORTER UPON PORTER.

From the N. Y. World.

We really do not know in what words to describe the extraordinary communication from Admiral Porter to the President. To say that the Admiral has succeeded in performing the apparently impossible feat of kicking himself down stairs is to put the feat in the most kindly and considerate terms at all compatible with truth. He states that he considers as a "fabrication" a letter which he admits himself to have written; explains how he was led, by a storm at sea, a fight at Fort Fisher, and the general excitement of "a nation which dreaded a defeat that might prolong a contest that was already sapping its vitals," to utter sentiments which were "at variance with all he had uniformly expressed towards General Grant," and "does not hesitate to disapprove the sentiments of which he supposes he must bear the odium." In other words, he appeals from Porter fighting before Fort Fisher for a permanent position to Porter enjoying that position at Washington and fondly believing it permanent.

Whether President Grant, who has solemnly announced himself to have "lost his faith in human nature" since he read the letter which has provoked this unparalleled Palinode, will regain that invaluable possession upon perusing it, we cannot pretend to guess. We incline, however, with the languid and philosophical Mr. Toots, in whose spirit Admiral Porter sits in judgment upon himself, his correspondence, his sentiments, and his ties, to believe that, after all, it "don't much signify." Before this publication there were not a few people in the United States who impiously thought rather small beer of Admiral Porter. Now that Admiral Porter advertises himself as being of the same mind, we may look for a happy unanimity upon at least one great question of the day.

THE HOUR OF DANGER.

From the London Saturday Review.

There can be no doubt that England is now passing through the most dangerous hour which she has been called upon to traverse since the downfall of the First Napoleon. Fortunately there is one ray of light in the midst of the gloom. The danger has come upon us in such a form that there is no division of opinion. England can act without hesitation, and without contests of parties or balancing of opposing arguments. The spirited reply of Lord Granville to Prince Gortschakoff's insolent circular is the reply of a Cabinet of which Mr. Bright is a member. If Russia wants to know the mind of England, she may know it at once. England, if challenged by a direct, deliberate insult, means prompt, earnest, resolute fighting. But although there cannot be the slightest shade of doubt as to the attitude which England ought to assume, there is no use in attempting to conceal from ourselves the extreme gravity of the situation. Immediately after the capitulation of Metz, Russia, thinking France finally and irretrievably stricken down, sent off a notice to the ally of France in the Crimean war that the Treaty of Paris was to be wholly set aside, and that the blood and treasure lavished by France and England were held to have been lavished in vain. But this is not all; it is only a very small part of what England has to face. Russia would not venture to provoke England if Russia could count on no allies. She must either have had an understanding with other powers or have calculated that other allies would be inevitably drawn to her side if she stepped forward and gave the signal for a general war. The allies on whose assistance she counted were of course Germany and the United States. If she gained the aid of both, then, with France prostrate, all the help that the rest of the civilized world could bring to England would be of comparatively slight avail. Austria, Italy, possibly Spain, possibly the tiny Scandinavian powers, would, with Turkey, do what they could to make the contest not a hopeless one. But it is a black prospect, the blackness of which we realize, although we do not think that there is an Englishman who would heritate, if need be, to encounter it. "Happy England," said the author of the famous article in the *Edinburgh*. "Happy England;" What happiness! Russia throwing the gauntlet in our face; the United States longing to launch the Alabamas of the New World to redress the balance of the Old; Ireland burning to exchange sedition for rebellion; and Count Bismarck goading on his countrymen into quarrelling with England for furnishing France with a twentieth part of the arms furnished by America without comment or objection. Happy England!—happy in her security, and in the foresight and judgment of her Premier. At the same time, while the very first duty of Englishmen at this moment is to see how great the danger is and to resolve to meet it, we need not exaggerate anything, or impute evil to others before we are sure of its existence. We are certain that there is a very large section of the German people who would bitterly deplore seeing themselves opposed to England when England is striving to do nothing but to uphold the public law of Europe. In the United States there are many who would shrink from quarrelling with England, simply to hurt her, because she was involved in a contest where the right was indisputably on her side. In Ireland there are Irishmen, let us hope, who have been won over by the liberal and just policy of England in the last two sessions. Even Russia may hesitate to stake her fortune on the practical assertion of the great doctrine that henceforth the most solemn engagements of nations are to be set aside at the caprice of any party to a treaty. Justice and common sense may still triumph, although what we fear is that in a moment of passion those who love neither justice nor common sense may get the upper hand.

THE PORTER LETTER.

From the Washington Patriot.

When Charles Surface pulls down the screen, and Dr. Caius opens the closet-door, we all laugh, though we know beforehand exactly what will be discovered. So there is a universal cacchination in the land on the exposure of Admiral Porter's letter to Secretary Welles, which has leaked or been delved out of the Navy Department. The merriment does harm to nobody. The revelation does no particular good to anybody. Historically, it is of little value, for what will the grave muse care when she comes to make up her solemn record, as to the bickerings of the talkative tar and the silent soldier? Every one familiar with military story, at home and abroad, is aware, without this new light, of the chronic ill feeling between the two branches of the service. It was carried to such an extent in the English service that when, in 1813, the Wasp captured the Frolic, and was in turn recaptured by a line-of-battle ship and carried into Bermuda, the army officers of the garrison honored and feasted the American prisoners because, as they frankly said, they had mortified the navy men.

Nor was this after-discovered evidence needed to prove that, in our day and generation, this Admiral and this General at one time had no love for each other, or that Porter, with all the intensity of personal and professional ill-nature, utterly despised the great Massachusetts militia-man. When the secrets of the War Department, in turn, come to be told, we shall doubtless find that there was perfect reciprocity. Still less incredible is it that hatreds, and sneers, and disparagements should melt away in the sunshine of favor and patronage as it radiated from the soldier when converted into the President. There seemed to be a thaw of asperity all round. The hostile Generals became reconciled, the sneer of the "bottle" was withdrawn, and why should not this condoning, conciliatory, forgetful feeling extend "beyond the water's edge" and soften the salt sailor's temper? It did; and in the rosy season of the Borie dawn, Admiral Porter "felt very kindly to President Grant," and when brave Farragut's death created a vacancy, was of opinion that he who had the power to fill it "did *not* want magnanimity and was *not* avaricious of fame," whatever he may be of houses, or lands, or watches, or trotting horses.

There is one phrase in Admiral Porter's unlucky letter which is more impressive than all his slurs. He says:—"When the Rebels write the history of the war, then, and only then, will the country be made to feel what the navy has done." This is not a new idea, nor is its significance limited to naval matters. It throws a dark shadow on the military record in the future. There is at least a question whether, in future story, the Confederate soldiers of rank will not fare better than some of ours. They had, we all know, bickerings and jealousies and backbitings. But, accidentally, and from the sharp necessity which pressed them all the time, they were compelled to wash their dirty linen at home. With us it was very different. There is an Italian proverb which says that "dirty water doesn't wash clean." This the Committee on the Conduct of the War painfully illustrated.

The Chandler-Covode saponaceous compound, which was so industriously applied to our heroes, smeared them all over, and, what makes the matter worse, our military President, who owes so much of his lucky fame to gallant subordinates, has tried to make the stains which the Congressional washerwomen left indelible. McClellan, Meade, McDowell, and others were all in turn defamed by this committee, and who now are more honored by the Executive than their special slanderers? Any other man would have done justice to Fitz John Porter. No other would have ostentatiously petted and promoted the accusers and secret slanderers of Meade—the Sickleses, Butterfields, and such like. If, according to Admiral Porter, the navy is to receive tardy justice only at Rebel hands, it is not hoping against hope to have other of President Grant's false judgments reversed too. The people of the North are beginning to reverse them pretty rapidly for themselves.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

No. 1105 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, November 26, 1870.

At a meeting of the Committee, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:—

That the Registering Officers of the First Senatorial District, consisting of the Republican Judges and Inspectors who served at the general election in October last, and three members of the Division Executive Committee, shall meet at the regular places of holding the elections in said district, or such place as the Registering Officers may select, on SATURDAY, December 3, between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of correcting the Registry of Republican voters.

That the Union Republican citizens of the First Senatorial District shall meet in their respective Election Divisions on TUESDAY, December 6, between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock P. M., at the usual place of holding delegate elections, and elect one Delegate from each Division to a Senatorial Convention, to select a candidate for Senator from said district, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. W. W. Watt.

That said Convention shall meet, in accordance with Rule 5, for the government of the Republican party, at JEFFERSON HALL, SIXTH and CHRISTIAN Streets, on WEDNESDAY, December 7, at 10 o'clock A. M.

That the Republican Judges and Inspectors who served at the general election in October last shall conduct said primary election, and where vacancies occur such vacancies shall be filled by the remaining election officers, in conjunction with the members of the Division Executive Committee.

JOHN L. HILL, President.
JOHN MCCULLOUGH, M. C. HONG, Secretaries. 11 28tf

A FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is now open at HORTICULTURAL HALL, and will be until SATURDAY evening, December 10. Music during the evenings. Restaurant under able management. Doors open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M. Season tickets—Adults, $1; children, 50 cents. Single admissions—Adults, 25c.; children, 15c. No raffling. President of the Fair—Hon. ALEXANDER HENRY.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Gen. George G. Meade, Hon. Daniel M. Fox, Gen. G. H. Crosman, Hon. Adolph E. Borie, Dr. Elwyn, and others. 11 14 fmw10t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on or after November 30, 1870.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 3, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.
11 1 2m

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Wednesday, the 14th of December next, and re-opened on Tuesday, the 10th of January, 1871.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 27th of December next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.
12 1 6w

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS.

OFFICE—No. 104 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1, 1870.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Department of Highways, for labor done or material furnished during the year 1870, are requested to present them for payment on or before the 15th day of December, in order that they may receive the proper attention of the Committee on Highways.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON, Chief Commissioner of Highways.
12 2 11t

SPENSER'S FAERYQUEENE

"And after him came next the chill December,
Yet he, through merry feasting which he made,
And great bonfires, did not the cold remember."

December is once more upon us, and the necessity of having our homes warm and comfortable is apparent. To effect this we must have good coal, such as J. C. HANCOCK, Esq., at the northwest corner of NINTH and MASTER Streets, dispenses to his patrons. HANCOCK has all the most desirable varieties of Lehigh and Schuylkill, and he sells at exceedingly low rates. If you desire bright, blazing fires, get your supplies of HANCOCK, NINTH and MASTER Streets. 9 9 3m

TURNER'S UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL is an UNFAILING REMEDY for Neuralgia Facialis. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its wonderful power. Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia its use for a few days affords the most astonishing relief, and rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure. It contains no materials in the slightest degree injurious. It has the unqualified approval of the best physicians. Thousands, in every part of the country, gratefully acknowledge its power to soothe the tortured nerves and restore the failing strength.

It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.

TURNER & CO., Proprietors.
9 29 mwf1y No. 120 TREMONT St., Boston, Mass.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, BROAD STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5, 1870.

The annual meeting of the Union League of Philadelphia will be held at the League House on MONDAY EVENING, December 12, at 7 o'clock, at which meeting there will be an election for officers and directors for the ensuing year.

GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.
12 5 6trp

NOTICE.—UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, December 5, 1870.

The first ART RECEPTION OF THE UNION LEAGUE will be held at their House, on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, December 8, 9, and 10, at 8 o'clock. Members can obtain tickets for their families and friends at the Secretary's office.

GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.
12 5 6t

FRENCH BAZAAR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE VICTIMS OF THE WAR IN FRANCE.

To be held at CONCERT HALL, from December the 14th to December the 24th, CHRISTMAS EVE.

An appeal is respectfully made to Philadelphia, the State of Pennsylvania, and all other States, to contribute in gifts or money towards our Bazaar in behalf of the Sufferers in France. The ladies in charge of tables will gratefully receive any donations made in favor of the country of Lafayette and Rochambeau.

ADELE PICOT, President.
12 2 tf C. JACOB, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE UNITED STATES BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to five million dollars.

T. T. T.
T. T. T.
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T. T. T.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

Sold by all Druggists.

A. M. WILSON, Proprietor,
3 2 10m NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT STREET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf5

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT HILL SAVINGS AND LOAN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE HAMILTON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

FINANCIAL.

Wilmington and Reading RAILROAD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST

For the convenience of investors these Bonds issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
6 5 PHILADELPHIA.

A LEGAL INVESTMENT

FOR

Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$2,000,000

OF THE

Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s

GENERAL MORTGAGE

Six Per Cent. Bonds at 95

And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.

All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

Jay Cooke & Co.,
E. W. Clark & Co.,
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen,
C. & H. Borie. 12 1 1m

JAY COOKE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,

BANKERS,

AND

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Reliable Railroad Bonds for investment.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. [10 1 3m

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 26½

FOR SALE.

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

FREE OF ALL TAXES,

At 85, and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

ELLIOTT & BUHN

BANKERS

No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

530 HARRISSON GRAMBO, 530

BANKER.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.

COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.

REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. [8 27 6m

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE Safe Home Investment

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

7 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
6 9 tf&p PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

Bought, Sold and Exchanged on Most Liberal Terms.

GOLD

Bought and Sold at Market Rates.

COUPONS CASHED

Pacific Railroad Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only.

Accounts received and Interest allowed on Daily Balances, subject to check at sight.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.

Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.

Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold, constantly received from New York by PRIVATE WIRE, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

NOVEMBER COUPONS WANTED

City Warrants

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

No. 50 South THIRD Street,
8 26tf PHILADELPHIA.

SILVER

FOR SALE.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 20 South THIRD Street.
4 25 LADELPHIA.

W. W. KURTZ. JOHN G. HOWARD

KURTZ & HOWARD,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 32 S. THIRD STREET, Philadelphia,

Buy and sell Stocks, Bonds, etc., on Commission. Dealers in Gold and Silver. Railroad Securities Negotied. Particular attention given to the Negotiation of Commercial Paper and Time Loans on Collateral Security.

Interest allowed on Deposits. 11 23 wsim

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL.

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.;

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES.

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 25 1m

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—For some time past William McLean, a well-known pugilist, of this city, has been actively engaged in training for the purpose of fighting Jemmy Murray, a late pugilistic importation from the shores of Albion, the stake being a purse of $1000. The affair came off at an early hour at a place near Elkton, Maryland, and resulted in McLean being declared the winner on a foul blow, received at the hands of his opponent. Only twenty-four rounds were fought.

—Yesterday afternoon the stockholders of Swarthmore College held their annual meeting in the old meeting-house on Race street, above Fifteenth street. Clement M. Biddle, clerk, presided. The reports of the managers and Treasurer were read, showing the college to be in a flourishing condition. There are now 245 pupils in the institution, 113 of whom are females.

—A special meeting of the Board of Public Education was held yesterday afternoon, M. Hall Stanton, President, in the chair. The Board was convened to consider the appropriation for school purposes for the year 1871. By an act of the State Legislature it was provided that if the Select and Common Councils of Philadelphia failed to make an appropriation by the first day of December, for school purposes for the succeeding year, then the amount made for the previous year shall be appropriated for the succeeding year. Councils failed to make an appropriation. The amount of appropriation for the year 1870 is not sufficient to meet the estimated expenses for 1871. It falls short $51,000 and upwards. Without any motion having been made, a discussion arose as to what could and what could not be done. Whether the Councils had power to do this or that, or whether the Board of Public Education could so adjust matters and things as to relieve the Board from its dilemma. The subject gave rise to considerable discussion, and it was finally determined to ask Councils for a special appropriation or transfer certain items so as to meet the increased expenses of the coming year.

Domestic Affairs.

—The Legislature of Virginia meets to-day.

—The West Point and Pension Appropriation bills are to be ready next week.

—The retaking of the census of New York city has been indefinitely postponed.

—A military wagon road from Prescott, Arizona, to New Mexico, has been completed.

—It is thought that the President's recommendation relative to new buildings for the War and Navy Departments will be defeated in the Appropriation Committee.

—Secretary Boutwell's proposed issue of three hundred millions of five per cent. bonds, the interest to be paid quarterly, seems to be favored by the Ways and Means Committee.

—The trouble existing between the boot and shoemakers and their employers in New York, will, in all probability, be soon settled to the satisfaction of both parties.

—In the House yesterday, after the close of our report, resolutions were adopted of inquiry as to the accuracy of the census, and calling for correspondence relative to Spanish searches of American vessels from January to June, 1870. The President's message was referred to the various committees. Adjourned.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

DESPATCH FROM KING WILLIAM CONFIRMING THE RECENT VICTORIES—THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE RECROSSES THE MARNE.

HAVRE, Dec. 5—6 P. M.—All communication with the interior of France is severed.

TOURS, Dec. 5.—The Government has received by balloon, from Paris, official reports, to December 4, of the progress and results of the movements of Ducrot. They state that Thursday was passed in burying the dead and succoring the wounded. On Friday the Prussians attacked with great impetuosity the French at Champigny and in front of Villiers. After seven hours fighting the enemy failed to carry the French positions, and retreated, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. Their losses were 15,000 to 20,000 (?). On Saturday the French recrossed the Marne, and took up positions. The enemy made no attempt to resist them. Ducrot greatly distinguished himself in the battle of Friday. General Lapariera was killed and General Regnault is badly wounded.

General Soumetz, in his report, says the troops who attacked the French were Saxons and Wurtembergers. The number exceeded 100,000, and their losses must have been extraordinary, for the next day they were so weak that they suffered the French to cross the river unopposed. The success of the French troops has created the wildest enthusiasm in Paris.

TOURS, Dec. 5.—Special to the N. Y. *Tribune*.)—Intense excitement prevails here, and a great crowd is gathered near the Prefecture, reading the unfavorable news. Paladines evacuated Orleans to avoid a bombardment. There is talk of trying him by a court-martial. Gambetta has returned.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 3.—(Special to N. Y. *Tribune*.)—The German officers believe that the siege of Paris may extend beyond Christmas on military grounds, but hope that the French are discouraged by their failure in the recent sorties.

LONDON, Dec. 5—Evening.—The Empress Eugenie visited the Queen at Windsor Castle to-day.

It is reported that three hundred rifled cannon are on the way from the United States to France, and at last accounts from Tours, the Government was anxiously awaiting their arrival to complete the equipment of the army of the Loire.

LONDON, Dec. 5—(Special to the New York *Tribune*.)—Odo Russell's mission hangs fire. Bismarck is willing to discuss in a friendly tone with England, but makes no pledges. Minister Motley had a farewell audience with the Queen on Tuesday. Mr. Moran takes charge of the legation.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—The Queen has received the following:—

VERSAILLES, Dec. 4—Midnight.—After a two days, battle, in which the army of the Duke of Mecklenburg was mainly engaged, Manstein's corps captured St. Jean railway station and suburb of Orleans, with 30 guns and 1000 prisoners. The Prussian loss was moderate. Wrangel's division suffered the most. The Prussians found nine cannon and much ammunition on the field before Amiens.

WILHELM.

COMMON COUNCIL.

The Appropriation Bills.

A special meeting of Common Council was held yesterday afternoon to consider the appropriation bills for 1871, and other business.

The first one taken up was the ordinance making an appropriation of $31,600 for the expenses of the office of the Receiver of Taxes for 1871. The bill passed without amendment.

The next ordinance taken up was the bill making an appropriation of $38,500 for the Law Department, to defray current expenses during the year 1871.

Mr. Hanna moved to postpone the bill for the present, in order to introduce an ordinance increasing the number of clerks in the Law Department. Agreed to.

The ordinance making an appropriation of $295,191 for the Department of City Commissioner for 1871 was next in order. This ordinance includes the appropriations for all the Courts, Sheriff, and Coroner ($14,000). District Attorney ($14,000), Eastern Penitentiary, House of Refuge, and certain charitable institutions; $1000 were appropriated to the Northern Home for Friendless Children; to Union School and Children's Home, $1000; St. John's Orphan Asylum, $1000; St. Joseph's Society, $500; Western Provident Society, $500; Jewish Foster Home, $500.

Amendments by Mr. Hetzell and Mr. Allen, to appropriate $500 to the Northern Soup Society and $500 to the Penn Widows' Home, were lost.

Mr. Allen moved to strike out all charitable appropriations, on which the yeas were 9 and the nays 21.

Mr. Hall moved to appropriate $2000 to assist discharged prisoners from the County Prison. Lost.

Item 43 of the ordinance appropriates the sum of $2460 to pay the Board of Aldermen for services on election matters. It was moved to strike out the item, as efforts would be made to abolish the board. Not agreed to.

The ordinance was then passed with slight amendments, mostly cutting down election expenses.

The Chamber then considered the ordinance appropriating $24,800 to the department of City Treasury for 1871. Passed.

The ordinance making the necessary appropriation for 1871 for the County Prison was next taken up. The amount asked for is $134,382. The bill was passed without amendments.

The ordinance making an appropriation of $99,275, to defray the expenses during the year 1871 of the Board of the Revision of Taxes, was next taken up. The bill, which shows an increase of $16,550, was passed.

Mr. Bardsley then presented an ordinance to create a temporary loan, to assist in paying interest on the city debt, and an ordinance making an appropriation to pay the interest on the funded debt of the city. The latter ordinance was passed.

The ordinance to organize a House of Correction and Employment for the city of Philadelphia was next called up.

Mr. Walker moved to amend by electing the directors of the institution in joint convention. (The bill calls for the election of five directors from each branch of Councils.) The amendment was agreed to. The ordinance was passed.

Mr. Hanna introduced an ordinance to increase the salaries of the Chief of Police, the Fire Marshal, and the Register of the Water Department. The ordinance also abolishes the office of Chief of Detective Police. Pending the second reading of the bill, the Chamber adjourned.

THE MINT.

Interesting Facts and Figures.

Hon. James Pollock, Director of the Mint in this city, has submitted his report of the operations of the Mint and branches, to the Secretary of the Treasury, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

The deposits of bullion at the Mint and branches during the fiscal year were as follows:—Gold, $29,485,268·45; silver, $3,594,942·51. Total deposits, $32,999,210·96.

Deducting the redeposits or bars made at one branch of the Mint and redeposited in another for coinage, the amount will be $30,408,788·10.

The coinage for the same period was as follows:—Gold coin, number of pieces, 1,156,087; value, $22,257,512 50; unparted and fine gold bars, $7,846,052·25; silver coin, pieces, 4,649,898; value, $1,767,263·76; silver bars, $902,800·66; nickel, copper, and bronze, pieces, 18,154,000; value, $611,445·00; total number of pieces struck, 23,961,292; total value of coinage, $33,384,863·91.

The distribution of the bullion received and coined at the Mint was as follows:—

Gold deposited, $2,880,069·22; gold coined, $2,830,-752·50; fine gold bars, $171,624·97; silver deposited and purchased, $1,852,588·09; silver coined, $1,152,-260·20; silver bars, $195,078 01; nickel, copper, and bronze coinage, value, $611,445. Total deposits of gold and silver, $4,232,657·31; total coinage, $4,961,-860·93; total number of pieces, 21,330,546.

As authorized by law, the redemption of the nickel-copper cents was continued during the fiscal year, by exchange for the five-cent nickel coins. The amount thus redeemed was, in pounds, 68,237; value, $66,872·26. The amount redeemed last year was $101,465·25, showing a decrease of $34,592·99, and being $193,609·78 less than the amount redeemed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868. The amount now outstanding is but little, if any, in excess of the actual demand.

The medal department of the Mint was successfully operated during the past year. A large number of medals were made and sold.

The cabinet of coins and medals still continues to attract a large number of visitors from every State in the Union, and from foreign countries. It deserves the fostering care of the Government.

The net profits of the nickel-copper and bronze coinage paid into the Treasury of the United States during the fiscal year were $275,000.

The following statement or table exhibits the weight, diameter, and value of the present and proposed silver coinage:—

PRESENT COINAGE.

Denomination.	Weight. Grains.	Diameter. Millimetres.	Value. Cents.
Half dollar	192	30	50
Quarter dollar	96	23½	25
Dime	38 4-10	17½	10

PROPOSED COINAGE.

Denomination.	Weight. Grains.	Diameter. Millimetres.	Value. Cents.
Half dollar	140	29	36 4-10
Quarter	70	22½	18 2-10
Dime	28	16	7 28-100

The following is a statement of coinage at the United States Mint, Philadelphia, and the San Francisco Branch Mint, from 1859 to 1869, inclusive, together with the number of pieces struck:—

Years.	United States Mint. Coinage and fine bars.	United States Mint. Number of pieces.	San Francisco Branch Mint. Coinage and fine bars.	San Francisco Branch Mint. Number of pieces.
1859	$5,976,887·67	44,883,111	$14,234,241·55	1,463,893
1860	5,533,853·14	28,401,318	12,463,941·52	1,417,475
1861	49,666,120·13	31,315,255	12,690,485·61	1,144,300
1862	32,274,088·00	28,251,899	16,187,978·55	2,345,000
1865	4,184,497·37	49,108,402	18,541,598·68	2,872,173
1864	3,560,436·40	45,114,276	19,536,898·02	1,869,130
1865	8,018,197·40	85,548,235	19,144,875·58	1,775,115
1866	11,142,529·50	56,498,042	18,498,240·00	1,920,801
1867	12,309,091·24	56,959,110	19,065,048·54	2,351,000
1868	5,892,660·00	46,663,824	15,072,000·00	3,072 250
1869	5,114,671·09	54,669,168	19,056,000·00	2,006,500
Total	$143,490,741·80	484,787,170	$184,439,199·15	22,246,708

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 7·11 | MOON SETS..... ..
SUN SETS..... 4·32 | HIGH WATER..... 0·48

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOSEPH C. GRUBB, E. A. SOUDER, SAMUEL E. STOKES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Calabria	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 8
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 12
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 12
Hammonia	Hamburg	New York	Nov. 16
Arizona	Aspinwall	New York	Nov. 18
Weser	Bremen	New York	Nov. 19
Guiding Star	Southam'tn.	New York	Nov. 20
Ottawa	Liverpool	Baltimore	Nov. 23
Wyoming	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 25
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 26
C. of Merida	Vera Cruz	New York v H.	Nov. 26

FOR EUROPE.

Siberia	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 8
India	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 10
Pereire	New York	Havre	Dec. 10
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 10
Australia	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 10
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Dec. 10
France	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 10
America	New York	Bremen	Dec. 10
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool v. H.	Dec. 13
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 14
C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 17
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 17
Italy	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 17
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 24

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Dec. 8
Cleopatra	New York	Havana	Dec. 9
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Dec. 10
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Dec. 13
Juniata	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Dec. 16

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fanita, Doane, New York, John F. Ohl.
Str W. Whildin, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Br. bark Venus, Purdy, London, Workman & Co.
Ital. brig Nuova Providenza, Manxanava, Gibraltar for orders, B. Crawley & Co.
Brig Julia A. Halleck, Briggs, Gibraltar for orders, Workman & Co.
Schr E. G. Edwards, Lee, Lynn, S. L. Merchant & Co.
Schr L. & A. Babcock, Lee, Boston, do.
Schr Annie Barton, Frick, do. David Cooper.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. ship City of Kingston, Dunn, from Liverpool Oct. 14, with mdse. to P. Wright & Sons.
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Novelty, Shaw, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Br. bark Howard, Shaw, 34 days from Rotterdam, with mdse. to L. Westergaard & Co. Nov. 12, lat. 38 08, long. 27 02, during a gale from E. S. E. lost foretopgallant yard and sprung our maintopgallant yard.
Schr A. H. Whitmore, Smith, 8 days from Deer Island, with guano to Knight & Sons.
Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to John L. Redner.
Schr W. Townsend, Lolles, 1 day from Frederica, with wood to W. T. Conquest.
Schr Onward, Evans, 1 day fm Indian River, Del., with grain to John L. Redner.
Schr Sea Breeze, Holland, 1 day from Lewes, Del., with wood to W. T. Conquest.
Schr Helen Mar, Nickerson, from Boston, with merchandise.
Schr N. & H. Gould, Dennis, do. do.
Schr E. W. Pratt, Kendrick, do
Schr Jacob Kienzle, Steelman, from Salem.
Schr M. B. Mahony, Anderson, from New York.
Schr M. P. Smith, Grace, from New Haven.
Schr Morning Star, from Norwich.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Dec. 6.—Four barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Dec. 6.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

New Era, Freeman Phillips, Catharine Mord, W. J. Dunlap, John Pease, W. Clark, L. R. King, L. Cooper, Myrtle, Birdhill Boy, E. B. Timmons, and John Van Buren, all with coal, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Dec. 7.—The Alexander Toms, with coal, and 10 regular barges, light, for Baltimore, left this port yesterday. L. S. C.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Dec. 6—A. M.—The Howard reports an English brig below the Brown last night, bound up. Passed out last night, steamer Tallapoosa and a dozen schrs.

In harbor, brig Amelia Emma.

P. M.—3 brigs and a few schrs passed out to-day. Wind stiff, N. W. Thermometer, 56.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Martha Bowker, in going out the Schuylkill yesterday afternoon for Bremen, took the ground at the mouth of the back channel, and remained there last evening. The tugboat Gen. Wm. McCandless went to her assistance.

Ship Tamerlane, Sumner, for Philadelphia, cl'd at New York yesterday.

Ship Maid of Orleans, Houston, hence, s'ld from Falmouth 21st ult.

Br. steamers City of Washington, from Liverpool, and Dorian, from Glasgow, at New York yesterday.

Br. steamer Aleppo, Moreland, from Liverpool 22d, via Queenstown 23d ult., at Boston 5th inst., with 7 cabin and 150 steerage passengers.

Steamer Missouri, Edwards, from New York for Havana, was spoken 3d inst., lat. 33 24, long. 75 16.

Steamer City of Mexico, Timmerman, from New York, at Havana 5th inst. for Vera Cruz.

Steamer Fairbanks, Howes, from New York, at Wilmington, N. C., 5th inst.

Steamer Malta, McDowell, from New York, at Liverpool 20th ult.

Steamer Guiding Star, Hildreth, from Antwerp via Southampton for New York, passed Broadstairs 2 P. M. 20th ult.

Steamer General Meade, Sampson, fm New York, at New Orleans 5th inst. Dec. 2, off Key West, spoke pilot-boat Invisible, who reported that the crew of the missing steamer Mariposa had been picked up.

Steamer Western Metropolis, Quick, for New York, sailed from New Orleans 4th inst.

Steamer Volunteer, Jones, for New York, cl'd at Wilmington, N. C., 3d inst.

Steamer Benefactor, Pennington, from Galveston for New York, which put into Pensacola with loss of rudder, resumed her voyage 3d inst., having repaired.

Steamer America, Verden, hence, at New York 5th inst. Same day, off Barnegat, passed the pilot-boat Edmund Driggs, No. 7, having in tow schr Iris, fm St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, with fore and mainmasthead gone.

Steamer Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston 5th inst.

Nor. bark Silvia, Olsen, for Philadelphia, was loading at Havana 28th ult.

Bark Kaleb, Kaiser, hence, at Odessa 13th ult.

Bark Taranaki, Benson, hence, at Brouwershaven 19th ult.

Bark Frednaes, Bronlund, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 19th ult., and was off the Bell Buoy P. M.

Bark George H. Jenkins, Corning, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 5th inst.

Brig J. Means, Eaton, hence, at Boston 5th inst.

Brig Minnie Miller, Leland, at Portland 3d inst. from Boston.

Brig Ramirez, Barnard, hence, sailed from Trieste 17th ult. for Messina.

Brig Charles Miller, Gilkey, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 3d inst., and sailed 4th.

Brig Neponset, Bunker, hence, sailed from Oporto 14th ult. for Palermo.

Brig Normanby, Otis, hence, sailed from Dundee 21st ult. for Dunkirk.

Brig Elvie Allen, Acker, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Messina 11th ult.

Brig C. C. Vanhorn, Coffee, hence, at Marseilles 16th ult.

Brig Nigreta, Jordan, hence, at Seville 15th ult.

Schr Bertha Souder, Crosby, hence, at Boston 5th instant.

Schr Abbott Devereux, Rich, from Liverpool 25th Oct., at Baltimore 5th inst.—has been reported bound to Philadelphia.

Schr Richard Vaux, Whittaker, from New York, at Baltimore 5th inst.

Schrs Samuel Hartley, Drinkwater, and R. & S. Corson, Corson, hence, at Boston 5th inst

Schr J. W. Haig, Brower, hence, at Norfolk 2d instant.

Schr Sarah, Cobb, hence, at Bridgeport 5th inst.

Schr Henrietta Simmons, Godfrey, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 2d inst.

Schrs Anna V. Bergen, Thompson, and William H. Tiers, Gifford, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 4th inst.

Schr Sarah Bruen, Fisher, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 2d inst.

Schr F. St. Clair Edwards, Ireland, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 3d inst. for New York.

Schr Annie May, Baker, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Marblehead 3d inst.

Schr Emma D. Finney, McQuillen, hence, at Newburyport 2d inst.

Schr Marietta Steelman, Steelman, from Jersey City, at Baltimore 5th inst.

Schr Grace, Alley, fm Trenton, at Boston 5th inst.

Schrs George Nevenger, Young, from Boston; Henrietta Simmons, Godfrey, from Salem; Sidney Price, Godfrey, and Maryland, Torrey, from Bangor, all for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 2d inst.

Schrs J. B. Austin, Davis, from Portland, and William B. Thomas, Winsmore, from Portsmouth, both for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 4th inst.

Schrs R. F. Hart, Hart; Estelle, Day, Leary; and C. B. Wood, Gandy, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 4th inst. Sailed, schrs E. F. Baird, James S. Hewitt, R. W. Tull, A. M. Aldridge, Geo. Nevenger, and others.

Schr Williams, Carson, hence for Providence, at New York 5th inst.

Schrs Reading RR. No. 46, Ketchum, from Bridgeport for Philadelphia; Emeline, Haight, Avery, hence for Fall River; and Edward Kidder, Butler, do. for Boston, passed Hell Gate 5th inst.

FOR SALE.

FOR RENT,

The Large and Desirable Rooms,

Second, Third, and Fourth Floors of Marble Building

S. W. Corner Ninth and Chesnut.

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Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 41

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Valuable Business Stand. Three-story Brick Livery Stable, No. 206 S. Eleventh street, below Walnut street, 55½ feet front. On Tuesday, December 20, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable three-story brick stable and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Eleventh street, south of Walnut street, No. 206; the lot containing in front on Eleventh street 55 feet 6 inches, and extending in depth along Zenobia street 62 feet. The stable has a press-brick front, good basement, the conveniences, etc.; has accommodations for about 100 horses and 100 carriages. Immediate possession. Terms—$10,000 may remain on mortgage.

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Just received, by steamer City of Brooklyn, 15 cases (900 dozens) of Cartwright & Warner's celebrated make of MERINO GOODS, embracing every description of Men's, Ladies', Boys' and Misses' wear.

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$4·75 FOR A LONG TON OF NUT COAL, at EASTWICK & BROTHER'S Coal Yard, TWENTY-SECOND Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. 8 20 rptf

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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.—BY VIRTUE AND IN EXECUTION of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said Mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1871, the property described in and conveyed by the said Mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward, crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a ground-rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street, seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the southeast corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2 and 3), roadway, railway, rails, right of way, stations, toll-houses and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income issues and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4), machinery, tools, implements and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above-mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off—On No. 1, $300; No. 2, $200; No. 3, $300; No. 5, $100, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER, } Trustees.
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1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

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1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870

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A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 1

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The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1870.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE TRUCE IN THE EAST.

MANY persons regarded the courageous words of Earl Granville's first utterances on the Black Sea question as bluster, believing that England would not fight for an idea, even though that idea involved her supremacy in the Indies. It is a popular belief, in this country at least, that the nation of shopkeepers is a nation of cowards. This may or may not be so, according to one's standpoint. The paramount interests of Great Britain are of such a peculiar character, and the relations of the home government to many of the territories which it rules are of such a delicate and dangerous nature, that a foreign war involves a degree of peril that must be averted, even at the occasional expense of national dignity. In short, England cannot afford to fight, and if this be cowardice, she is the most arrant of cowards.

But, happily for her and the peace of the world, Earl Granville has found a loophole expansive and elastic enough to suffer him to creep through without entirely drawing in his horns. In the name of her Majesty's Government—and in this case, for a rarity, her Majesty is supposed to have had so nothing to say about the business—the noble Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has "no objection to accept the invitation which has been made by Russia to a conference, upon the understanding that it assemble without any foregone conclusion as to its result. In such case," Earl Granville continues, "her Majesty's Government will be glad to consider, with perfect fairness and the respect due to a great and friendly power, any proposals which Russia may have to make." The remainder of his answer to Prince Gortschakoff's second note, the full text of which reached us yesterday, is equally conciliatory in tone. Earl Granville tenders as a compromise the acknowledgment that Russia has the right to "form and state an opinion" as to her own privileges, and simply demands in return that she shall delay action in conformity with this "opinion" until she has consulted the other powers. Construing Prince Gortschakoff's tender of a conference as equivalent to such an admission, Earl Granville declares the obstacles to friendly relations removed, and the preliminary controversy which at one time threatened the peace of Europe, as far as Europe has any peace, as practically closed.

And so there is to be no appeal to the sword—at least, not until the representatives of the great powers have talked the matter over in London. It is well that it is so; and, despite the grievances which this country entertains at the hands of Great Britain, no true American, indeed no true man, will regret the prospect of a peaceful solution of the whole trouble. Taking into consideration the temper and interests of the English people, Earl Granville has pulled them through the preliminary flourish remarkably well. He has compelled Russia to acknowledge her obligations to regard and consult the wishes of the powers which were co-signatary to the Treaty of Paris, and on the strength of this admission he is content, and adroitly ignores the possibilities of the future. But Russia has gained rather than lost by this graceful concession. She has at last, after submitting for fourteen years to the humiliating conditions of the treaty of 1856, had the audacity to "form and state her own opinion of her rights," and Great Britain, as leader and spokesman of the antagonistic powers, has acknowledged her right to so "form and state" such an opinion, on the sole condition that the course she has taken be regarded "as an abrogation of a theoretical principle without immediate application." If "the Man of Sedan" were still upon the throne of France, the "abrogation of a theoretical principle," even "without immediate application," would have been resented with as much fury and futility as he resented the "check and menace" of Prince Leopold's candidature for the throne of Spain. Russia wisely deferred to "state" the opinions which she doubtless formed years ago, until the folly of Napoleon made it comparatively safe for her to do so; and she can now patiently and profitably await the assembling of the conference before insisting on an "immediate application" of the "abrogation of a theoretical principle" which has been obnoxious to her for years. The result of the conference is, of course, a foregone conclusion, although Earl Granville insists that it shall not be so considered. Russia, having startled Europe by "forming and stating her own opinion of her rights," will be suffered to enforce and enjoy them, and that will be the end of it.

THE PORTER CORRESPONDENCE.

HISTORY abounds with lamentable proofs that heroes have often wonderfully mean elements or woful mental deficiencies interwoven with their fighting qualities. Men may win brilliant battles by sea or by land and still be wanting in the most essential elements of true manhood. Napoleon the First, with all his great intellectual endowments, was so painfully deficient in moral qualities that he scarcely knew the difference between right and wrong. Modern English critics of the Duke of Wellington denounce him as a stupid, pig-headed, narrow-minded man, despite his success as a soldier. The great English hero of the last century, the Duke of Marlborough, has become more notorious for his avarice than for his victory at Blenheim. One of the greatest of English naval heroes was tried, found guilty, and ignominiously condemned for perpetrating a gigantic fraud upon the brokers of the London Stock Exchange. This list of proofs that exalted intelligence, a high sense of honor, and strict rectitude do not always go hand in hand with skilled valor might be indefinitely extended; and Vice-Admiral Porter's correspondence has furnished evidence that even American heroes are not uniformly habilitated in an iron-clad armor of prudence, rectitude, and unselfish patriotism. The best defense of Porter's letter to Welles is to be found in the fact that at the time it was written the feeling of mutual jealousy between the army and navy, which had gradually increased with each new combined operation of land and naval forces, had reached a culminating point; but Porter, for obvious reasons, cannot put in this plea, and the line of defense he has adopted—of first denying all recollection of the authorship of the offensive letter, then publishing a series of extracts of questionable appropriateness from his private diary, and finally acknowledging that he wrote the ill-starred epistle, but that the whole tenor of its contents is diametrically opposed to his real sentiments now and at all former times—is altogether untenable. We do not consider that the President should lose his faith in human nature because an ambitious commodore who toadied to Welles in the days of his power should now toady to the dispenser of admiralties, in spite of the harsh things said in 1865. Grant ought by this time to know that the office-seeking world swarms with men who not only "crook the pregnant hinges of the knee, that thrift may follow fawning," but undergo the most extraordinary mental, moral, and physical gyrations to climb the ladder of ambition. He should not lose his faith in human nature on account of any possible exhibition by his train of office-seekers of high or low degree. He should be prepared to expect from them a succession of the meanest and most despicable devices that unprincipled courtiers can invent; but at the same time he should never forget that beyond the miasmatic official atmosphere that immediately surrounds him an immeasurable expanse of pure patriotism and unsullied integrity can be found among the great body of the American people. As to Porter, we can scarcely blame the President for resolving, like Othello, "never more be officer of mine;" but no summary judgment should be pronounced against 40,000,000 of citizens on account of any conceivable peccadillo of the office-holding or office-seeking fraction of this great mass of patriotic humanity. Practically, the Porter correspondence will dispose of the writer's pretensions to the position of Admiral of the American Navy. It is very probable that the office will be abolished by Congress, and it is clearly apparent that Porter is not a proper man to hold it.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

FOLLOWING close upon the strong language of the President's message concerning our Canadian relations, in which he declares that it will be his duty, in case of the forfeiture of any United States fishing vessel under the Dominion statutes, to adopt measures for obtaining redress and to prevent such outrages in the future, comes the announcement that a fishing schooner seized last June has actually been forfeited, with her stores, cargo, etc., for violation of the treaty of 1818 and the Canadian fishery laws. Of course, there may have been circumstances that made this forfeiture justifiable, but the probabilities are that it was made under the Canadian construction of the treaty and under the statutes the President complains of as designedly unfriendly to the United States. This is certainly a case that demands the attention of our Government, and it probably affords as good an opportunity as ever will be offered to bring the whole fishery controversy to a direct issue, and to secure its settlement upon a basis that will admit of no misunderstandings in the future. According to the despatch from Toronto, published this morning, the Canadian papers discuss the President's message in a rather bellicose strain, but as the peaceful policy uniformly pursued by our Government has never impressed our northern neighbors with that respect which can only be born of fear, this sort of thing may be looked for until both England and Canada receive undisputed evidence that the United States are determined to be trifled with no longer. We have not only the fishery question but a number of other matters of controversy with England and Canada, and the present is probably as good a time to settle all our disputes as can be found. England is now on the verge of a war with Russia that will demand all her energies, and she has a well-defined fear, founded upon the performances of the Alabama, that in the event of a contest the sympathies of the people if not of the Government of the United States will be actively manifested in a manner that will do more damage to English property than will the arms of the Russians. We commend to the attention of our readers the editorial from the London *Saturday Review*, entitled "The Hour of Danger," which we publish to-day on our second page; and it will readily be seen that the situation is thought to be extremely critical, and that the approach of the storms a guilty conscience imagines to be arising in the West as well as in the East are viewed with anything but feelings of pleasure by those who wished the destruction of the American Union, and who aided to bring it about by every means in their power except open warfare. What we have not been able to obtain from British magnanimity and justice we may possibly extort from British fear, and it is both proper and just that we should take advantage of the present situation to press our claims in such a manner that Great Britain will be obliged to settle them satisfactorily or else repudiate them and take the consequences.

From the tone of the President's message we may expect him to take prompt action in regard to the forfeiture of the fishing schooner mentioned above, and if he does so he should receive the emphatic support of Congress and of the people.

A QUESTION OF RANK.—It is reported that Count von Moltke is not to be overlooked in making field marshals of those who have rendered great service in this war. But his elevation to this rank is not to take place until Paris yields to his genius. There is difficulty to know what to do for Count von Bismarck. Already a count, already head of Prussia, and soon to be leader of all Germany, there remains no further honor but to make him a prince; and one of the many stories and guesses in circulation on this subject is that he was to be made Prince of Alsace; but this he would not have, because it compelled a change of his family name.

OBITUARY.

General Hiram Walbridge.

Yesterday afternoon General Hiram Walbridge, a well-known politician and business man, died in New York city. His native place was Ithaca, N. Y., where he was born February 2, 1821. He was consequently only in his fiftieth year at the time of his death. When young he commenced life by learning a mechanical trade, but afterwards pursued an extensive course of studies in the University of Ohio. For a number of years he took an active interest in the military affairs of that State, and when only twenty-three years of age, was elected a brigadier-general of the Ohio militia. Subsequently he removed to New York, and was there elected to Congress in 1853. During his life he held many prominent business and other positions, among which may be mentioned the presidency of the Detroit Commercial Convention. General Walbridge was at various times connected with many of the largest railroad enterprises, and as a business man was very successful. He was equally interested in politics and was a good, hard-working Republican. His name was mentioned in connection with the official position of Secretary of State when it was rumored last summer that the present incumbent, Hamilton Fish, was about to resign.

NOTICES.

MEN'S VESTS. MEN'S VESTS. MEN'S VESTS.
MEN'S VESTS. MEN'S VESTS. MEN'S VESTS.
MEN'S VESTS. MEN'S VESTS. MEN'S VESTS.

WINTER VESTS.
ALL WOOL,
FOR
ONE DOLLAR. $1—$1 ONE DOLLAR.

An excellent serviceable article—selling much below their value.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

GOLD MEDAL RANGE.—IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND BUILDERS.—What the community have long wanted is a good Cooking Range, suitable for summer as well as winter. Mr. J. S. Clark, No. 1008 Market street, has, after many years of practical experimenting, perfected such a Range. It has two cylinders—one for summer and the other for winter—which can easily be adjusted, and give but little heat in the kitchen in summer, whilst in winter it will heat three rooms comfortably. It bakes, boils, roasts and heats the water all at the same time. It is a perfectly air-tight gas consumer, and requires but half the amount of coal of any other range in use. It keeps fire for a greater length of time, and is a perfect model in every respect. Everybody should see this Range at the warerooms of the patentee, J. S. CLARK, No. 1008 Market street, as all who are about to purchase will be convinced of its superior advantages.

DR. SAUNDERS was complimented last night, upon being introduced for his lecture, that he had aided Philadelphia in sending 93,000 men to the field, without coercion, more than any other man. The room was crowded, the applause frequent, the lecture grand. He was solicited at the close to redeliver it at the Academy of Music.

NICKEL-PLATED SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENTS are now considered indispensable. Nickel-plating, where it is essential, having superior lubricating properties.

SEE advertisement of Atmore's Mince Meat on Eighth Page.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign Bankers,

DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.

DEALERS IN

Government and Railroad Securities,

Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York. | *Drexel, Harjes & Co.*, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, ETC.

NEWEST DESIGNS
IN
LACE CURTAINS
AND
LAMBREQUINS.

STEVENSON & SCHWEMMER,

No. 1113 CHESNUT Street,

GIRARD ROW.

FINE BORDERED SHADES,

With best fixtures, put up $1·50 each.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

TABLE and PIANO COVERS.

10 12 wfm3m4p

BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS (American and English), in great variety, for sale at low prices, at the Depository of the Pennsylvania Bible Society, corner of WALNUT and SEVENTH Streets, Philadelphia. 12 7 3t*

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.
4 mwf PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

CLOTHES OUT!

Closing Out the Clothing.

ENTIRE WINTER STOCK MOVING OFF.

MAGNIFICENT GOODS ON THE MARCH,

A CHANCE FOR A SUIT

FOR EVERYBODY IN TOWN.

LIGHT WEIGHT,
MEDIUM WEIGHT,
HEAVY WEIGHT

OVERCOATS.

Boys' School Suits,
Boys' Sunday Suits,
Boys' Suits of every kind.

Every desirable thing for winter, for Man and for Boy, at

CLOSING-OUT PRICES

Other people may talk BIG, BIG, BIG, BIG, BIG, But if you want

BIG

Bargains the place to come is

ROCKHILL & WILSON

GREAT BROWN HALL,

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & CO.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA: PA.

MERCHANT TAILORING IN ITS
FINER
BRANCHES.
AND
READY-MADE CLOTHING
BETTER
THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.

FINE
READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Combining Style, Durability, and Excellence of Workmanship.
JONES'
One-Price
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 604 MARKET STREET.
GEO. W. NIEMANN.
Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 10 3 tfrp

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
A full assortment of the most approved styles for
FALL AND WINTER WEAR,
JUST RECEIVED.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 9 16 3mrp

SPECTACLES.
Microscopes, Telescopes, Thermometers, Mathematical, Surveying, Philosophical and Drawing Instruments, at reduced prices.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 CHESNUT Street,
7 30 mwf4p PHILADELPHIA.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE STORE, No. 216 CHESNUT Street.
Apply to ALFRED G. BAKER,
12 7 10t* No. 435 CHESNUT Street.

GRAND DISPLAY OF HOLIDAY GOODS
AT PRICES THAT WILL PLEASE EVERY ONE.

Writing Desks, an Elegant Assortment,
ROSEWOOD, PAPIER-MACHE, MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND FANCY WOODS.

Writing Desks, with lock and key, $1·00; Portfolios, from 30c. up.
Travelling Cases; Ladies' and Gents' Dressing Cases.
Cigar Cases and Match Boxes; Wallets; Gold Pens and Pencils.
Wostenholm's Penknives; Bronze Inkstands and Paper Weights.
Scotch and Vienna Goods, Pen Wipers, Card Cases, etc.
Water Colors; Backgammon Boards, Parlor Croquet and Billiards, Games, etc.

USEFUL CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

A Monogram and Box of Paper and Envelopes, containing 4 quires and 4 packs, stamped in colors, $3·00.
A Monogram engraved to order without charge to those buying $5·00 of Paper and Envelopes.
Initial Boxes containing 1 quire French Paper and Envelopes, 25 cents.
A large variety of STATIONERY of every description.

WM. H. HOSKINS,
No. 913 ARCH STREET,
12 8 smw7t4p PHILADELPHIA.

DRESS GOODS
FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

On MONDAY, December 5,
WE SHALL ARRANGE ON
SPECIAL COUNTERS
AN
IMMENSE PURCHASE
TO CLOSE OUT NEW YORK IMPORTERS,
A Large Line of
HANDSOME DRESS GOODS
AT
TREMENDOUS BARGAINS.

A FEW QUOTATIONS:

Striped Satines in Chintz Colors, at 20, cost over 60c. to import.
One Case All-wool French Merinoes, at 55c.
One Case All-wool French Merinoes, at 65c.
One Case Plain Solid Color Satin Cloths, 32 inches wide, at 37½c.
Splendid Quality Heavy Satines, 65c., very handsome for Suits.
Janus Cloths, in dark cloth colors, for Suits, 65c.
Silk Corded Poplins, in mixed dark colors, 65c.
Best Quality French Prints, in Chintz Colors, 37½c.
Two cases of very handsome soft finish All-wool Cords, 30 inches wide, for Suits at 75 cents. These goods are worth $1·50.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,
1412 AND 1414 CHESNUT STREET.

THE NINTH CENSUS.

PENNSYLVANIA CITIES.

The Population and Progress of the Principal Cities and Towns in the State.

The population of the principal cities and towns in Pennsylvania, according to the latest census reports, is given in the following table, with the increase between 1850 and 1860 and between 1860 and 1870:—

	1850.	1860.	1870.
Philadelphia	408,762	565,529	657,526
Increase	....	156,767	91,997
Percentage	....	38·36	16·27
Pittsburg	46,601	49,217	86,254
Increase	....	2,616	37,037
Percentage	....	5·61	75·25
Allegheny City	21,262	28,702	53,185
Increase	....	7,440	24,483
Percentage	....	34·99	85·31
Reading	15,743	23,162	34,004
Increase	....	7,419	10,842
Percentage	....	47·13	46·81
Scranton	....	9,223	23,093
Increase	....	....	23,870
Percentage	....	....	258·81
Harrisburg	7,834	13,405	23,180
Increase	....	5,571	9,695
Percentage	....	71·10	72·32
Lancaster	12,369	17,603	20,161
Increase	....	5,234	2,558
Percentage	....	42·31	14·53
Erie	5,858	9,419	19,646
Increase	....	3,561	10,227
Percentage	....	60·78	108·57
Williamsport	1,615	5,664	16,023
Increase	....	4,049	10,359
Percentage	....	250·71	182·89
Allentown	3,779	8,025	14,159
Increase	....	4,246	6,134
Percentage	....	112·35	76·43
Pottsville	7,515	9,444	12,390
Increase	....	1,929	2,946
Percentage	....	25·66	31·19
York	6,863	8,605	11,012
Increase	....	1,742	2,407
Percentage	....	25·38	27·97
Easton	7,250	8,944	10,991
Increase	....	1,694	2,047
Percentage	....	29·30	24·88
Altoona	....	3,591	10,611
Increase	....	....	7,020
Percentage	....	....	195·49
Wilkesbarre	2,782	4,253	10,174
Increase	....	1,530	5,921
Percentage	....	56·18	139·21
Titusville	243	....	8,639
Meadville	2,578	3,702	7,106
Lock Haven	830	3,349	6,985
Corry	....	....	6,812
Pittston	4,049	3,682	6,760
Carbondale	4,945	5,575	6,393
New Castle (Lawrence county)	1,614	1,882	6,164
Johnstown	1,269	4,185	6,029
West Chester	3,172	4,757	5,611

By his first report, Marshal Gregory placed the population of Philadelphia at 657,159; but in the returns of the entire Eastern District of the State, as published by us a few days ago, the population of the city was placed by the Marshal at 657,526, showing an increase since 1860 of 91,997, or 16·27 per cent.

The large increase shown by Pittsburg during the last decade is in some measure owing to the annexation of adjacent boroughs. The population of the south side boroughs, 46,815, added to that of Pittsburg and Allegheny City, gives a total of 186,254, which is, practically, the population of this great centre of industry. If the whole neighborhood were consolidated into one municipality, it would rank as the tenth in point of population in the United States. The entire population of Allegheny county is 262,,383 against 178,731—an increase in ten years of 83,652, or 46·85 per cent.

Scranton, which has become the fifth city in the State in population, exhibits the remarkable increase of 258·81 per cent. since 1860, a progress altogether unprecedented in the eastern section of the country during late years, and probably not excelled in any portion of the Union during the past decade. The name of the city does not even appear in the census returns of 1850.

Harrisburg, the capital, exhibits the large increase of 72·32 per cent. during the decade. In 1840 its population was but 5980. The following are the classified returns for 1870 and 1860, in comparison:—

	1870.	1860.
White Males	10,074	5,875
" Females	10,759	6,209
Total Whites	20,833	12,084
Colored Males	1,040	613
" Females	1,227	708
Total Colored	2,267	1,321
Aggregate	23,100	13,405

The number of dwellings in Harrisburg is reported at 4360, and the number of families at 4527, giving 5·3 persons to a dwelling, and 5·1 to a family. The present population of Dauphin county, in which Harrisburg is situated, is 60,737; in 1860 it was 46,756—an increase of 13,981, of which 9695 is within the limits of the capital.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Edwin Booth as "Shylock."

Mr. Booth's personation of "Shylock" is based upon a clear, intelligent, and highly artistic conception of the character. It exhibits a man of not ignoble nature nor ungenerous instincts, but embittered and excited to ferocity by the insults that have been heaped upon his race and himself as a representative of that race. The character is consistently presented by Mr. Booth, and the strong points are brought out with remarkable skill. "Shylock's" burst of grief and rage when he learns of the flight of "Jessica" is very finely expressed, and is properly made to appear as adding an intensity to his obstinate insistance upon the letter of his bond. In the trial scene Mr. Booth's acting makes the situation intensely real even to old playgoers and students of Shakespeare who almost know the text by heart, and he manages, notwithstanding the bloodthirstiness and ferocity of the old Jew, to retain for him a measure of the sympathy of the spectators, who, although they may be gratified at his defeat, cannot but sympathize with him in his terrible abasement. Mr. Booth has studied every detail of this performance and has reduced it so to a system that it to some extent lacks spontaneity. Some of his points, as the gesture of despair made by throwing his arms over his head as he creeps from the court-room after the trial, are exceedingly fine, but lose something in force from being too obviously studied.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Edwin Booth will personate "Richelieu" this evening.

AT THE ARCH the drama of *Across the Continent* will be repeated this evening.

AT THE NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, the burlesque of *Pocahontas* and the comedy of *The Green-Eyed Monster* will be represented this afternoon and evening.

MRS. CHARLES WARNER'S CIRCUS is now in successful operation at the corner of Tenth and Callowhill streets. First-class performances will be given this afternoon and evening.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety of interesting features will be presented this evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE songs, dances, burlesques, and other attractions are announced for this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE an entertaining programme of minstrelsy will be presented this evening.

CITY ITEMS.

EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS. EMBROIDERED CUSHIONS.

SWEEPING SALES. GRAND REDUCTIONS.

To increase the already large sales in zephyr goods, and to make his store still more popular, Mr. Finn has greatly reduced his prices.

50 and 75 cents per pair for an odd lot of Slippers costing three times the price.

80 cent Slippers, fine, new goods,

$1 Slippers, formerly sold for $1·50.

Tufted flowers and animal Slippers.

Cushions, one lot half original cost.

$1·20, $1·30, $1·50 Embroidered Cushions, fine, bright designs, selling very rapidly.

JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

LADIES' UNDERVESTS.

SPLENDID BARGAINS!

The immense sales which Mr. Finn has secured is attributable to the superior goods he is offering at unusually low prices. Look at his figures!

85 cent Vest is sightly and warm.

$1 fine Merino Vest has an immense sale.

$1·40 fine wool Saxony Vest.

MEN'S AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR.

60 and 75 cents Men's good heavy Shirts.

The 90c. and $1 Shirts are splendid goods.

$1·40 and $2 fine wool Saxony Shirts.

Children's Wear at economical prices.

JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

TEN CENT ZEPHYR!

TEN CENT ZEPHYR!

The wonderful popularity the ten cent Zephyr has attained is surprising. Mr. Finn is taxed to keep his supply equal to the demand. Ladies are using it for nearly every knitting purpose imaginable, such as afghans, shawls, caps, etc. It is the cleanest-washed and most beautifully-dyed Zephyr in the market. Mr. Finn has also a very large assortment of Stocking Yarns.

JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

LABOR.—Labor is capital. Bestow good health upon a man, so that he can labor every six out of seven days, and no matter how poor he may have been at the commencement of life's great race, he will be certain to accumulate a fortune, provided he takes care of his earnings. PLANTATION BITTERS is certain to make the weak ones strong, and to preserve the health of the healthy. From four to six hours is considered the ordinary limit for brain work. At the expiration of this time the phosphorus is carried off, and the man becomes irritable and nervous. If he is poor, and continues on at his task, as most of poor doctors, lawyers, and editors do, he will be certain to shorten his days and fill an untimely grave, as did Sir Walter Scott, unless he uses Plantation Bitters, which speedily restores his vital energy, repairs his indigestion, and corrects the sluggish circulation of his blood.

THE GREAT SALE has proven a success, we should judge, from the immense crowds of ladies and gentlemen visiting the great Kid Glove Emporium. This is not unusual, as this popular house has a reputation throughout this city and surrounding country for liberality in all its departments; consequently there is nothing unusual in large crowds of people visiting this fashionable emporium, but it is the unusual large crowd that is attracting attention at the present time; nearly every one buys, the goods are all desirable, seasonable, cheap and polite attention paid to all visitors, whether they buy or not. For the information of strangers from a distance we will give the name and number in full. A. & J. B. Bartholomew, No. 23 North Eighth street, Philadelphia.

NO HUMBUG.—
No Humbug.
No Old Stock.
No Old Stock.
No Two Prices Asked.
No Two Prices Asked.
Fair Dealing.
Fair Dealing.
At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
Thousands Embrace it.
Thousands Embrace it.
At Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.
At Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.

CELEBRATED PRIZE MEDAL SHIRTS,
PERFECT IN FIT,
SUPERIOR IN QUALITY AND WORKMANSHIP,
CHEAP IN PRICE.
Orders promptly delivered.
A. M. THOMPSON,
Manufacturer, No. 146 N. Fourth street.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

VALBE'S RESTAURANT, NO. 929 ARCH STREET, elegantly fitted up, is now in full blast, serving all the delicacies of the season from 6 A. M. to midnight. Parties returning from the theatres or opera house served at the shortest notice from an unsurpassed bill of fare. Ladies' Saloon on the second floor.

LIKE "QUAKER GUNS," artificial teeth are of little use, and easily detected. Take care of the real ones. All you need is fragrant SOZODONT. Use it daily, and your teeth will be the last of nature's gifts to fail you.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, has large and airy family rooms, quiet and retired, although in the centre of business and places of amusement. This house has no superior in New England.

BEDDING, best in the city, lowest price, and guaranteed, by ALBERTSON & Co., No. 1425 Chesnut street.

"SPALDING'S GLUE" mends Headless Dolls and Broken Cradles.

MARRIED.

HAYNES—MCMULLIN.—On December 2d, by Rev. Mr. Matchmore, Mr. H. N. HAYNES to Miss REBECCA MCMULLIN, all of this city.

SMITH—MOORE.—On the 6th instant, by the Rev. William H. Furness, WILLIAM M. SMITH and CARRIE, daughter of Marmaduke Moore. No cards.

DIED.

HOLLINSHEAD.—On Wednesday morning, December 7th, 1870, MARY S. HOLLINSHEAD, relict of the late Charles E. Hollinshead, in the 82d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are particularly invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, Charles W. Hollinshead, No. 128 South Thirteenth street, on Friday morning, December 9th, at 10 o'clock.

Funeral to proceed to the Methodist Church in Burlington, N. J., by the 12 o'clock line from Walnut street wharf.

MCLAUGHLIN.—On the 5th instant, MARGARET MCLAUGHLIN.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. Robert Caterson, No. 1942 Howell street, below Spruce, on Friday morning, at 8½ o'clock.

LIFE INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR LIFE AT HOME
IN THE
AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.

The AMERICAN issues policies on *all* desirable plans at *low rates*, and is *unsurpassed* in the advantages offered to insurers by any Company in the United States. [11 16 wsm20t

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

MISS KATE FIELD,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 8,
Subject—"Dickens: Author, Actor, Man."

This lecture was first given in *Boston* before a large and fashionable audience, embracing many of the most noted of the *literati* of that city. The impression created by this lecture was so great that it had to be repeated.

MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY,
ON MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 12,
Subject—"The False Theory."

Admission to each Lecture.....50 cents
Reserved seats.....25 cents extra

Tickets to either lecture for sale at GOULD & FISCHER'S Piano Rooms, No. 923 Chesnut street, and at the Academy on the evenings of the lectures. Doors open at 7½. Lecture at 8. 12 7 2t

THE GREAT POULTRY SHOW.—OWING to the increased interest taken by the public in the Exhibition of the Pennsylvania Poultry Society, now in progress at the Assembly Rooms, TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, it has been decided not to close it until THURSDAY NIGHT, at 10 o'clock, instead of Wednesday, as heretofore announced.

An auction sale of pure bred and premium Fowls will take place on THURSDAY, the 8th, at 12 M., when some of the choicest specimens in the collection will be offered at public sale.

D. W. HERSTINE,
11 Chairman Executive Committee.

OFFICE VOLCANIC OIL AND COAL COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share, due and payable on and after 5th inst.

THOMAS J. MAGILL,
12 5 6t Secretary and Treasurer.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Street.—During the Advent season there will be choral service and sermon every WEDNESDAY NIGHT at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Sermon to-night by the Rev. A. A. CURTIS, of Baltimore. Subject—"The Judgment." 1t*

NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 113, I. O. O. F., are particularly requested to attend at the next stated meeting night, held December 8, 1870, as the revision of the By-Laws comes up for adoption.

1t* JAMES HALBERSTADT, Secretary.

JOHN SPARHAWK,
MERCANTILE COLLECTION AND LAW AGENCY for Pennsylvania, the Western and Southern States, No. 400 CHESNUT Street. Commissioner for Western States. 8 3 ws 6m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Press Copies may be had of the printed as well as written matter by having forms printed at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS', FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1t

JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf3

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS

FOR

THE HOLIDAYS.

Our Christmas Stock

NOW OPEN.

The choicest assortment ever offered to the public, retailed at

WHOLESALE PRICES.

PORTER & COATES,

Publishers, Booksellers, and Importers,

NO. 822 CHESNUT STREET,

12 7 10 14 17 19 22 24rp PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

Will open on Monday Morning—

A new lot of Paris Silk Fans, 75, 87½c.; $1, $1 25, $1·50, $2, up to $3.
Job lot of gilt-stick Fans.
Job lot of Black Silk Fans. Sample Fans, from $1 up to $3.
Children's Silk Fans.
Vienna Fans, $2, worth $3·50.
A new style of White Silk Fans.
New styles of Fancy Purses.
Fancy Goods, consisting of Thermometers, Watch Stands, Ink Stands, Cigar Stands, Writing Desks, Glove Boxes, Albums.
A large lot of Paint Boxes, 12½ cents up to $1, very cheap.
A large assortment of Lace Hdkfs., 75c., $1, $1·25, $1·50, $2, $2·50.
Lace Collars, very cheap.
Ladies' Embroidered Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs.
Gents' Hemmed Hdkfs., 20 up to 50c.
Gents' Hemmed Hdkfs., in perfumed boxes.
Gents' Hemmed Hdkfs., in fancy boxes, in half dozen and dozen boxes.
Ladies' Mourning Border Hdkfs.
Children's Hemstitched Hdkfs.
A job lot of English Hair Brushes.
Lionite Hair Brushes, Buffalo Black Hair Brushes, Buffalo Hair Brushes, inlaid backs.
Gents' Lined Kid Gloves.
Gents' Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' and Children's Cloth Gloves.

PRICE & WOOD,

9 28w4m] N. W. cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

Bargains in Flannels, Blankets, Canton Flannels, Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.
Waterproof Cloaking Cloths, cheap.

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.

Gay's China Palace,

No. 1012 CHESNUT Street,

Wishing to reduce stock, are offering their goods at the following unprecedentedly low prices:—

White French China Dining Sets, 150 pieces			$30·00
" " " "	"	113 "	21·50
" " " Tea	"	44 "	7·00
" " " "	"	46 "	8·00
" " " Cups and Saucers, 12 pieces, cups with handles			1·00
Stone China Dining Sets, 90 pieces			9·50
Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles), 44 pieces			3·50
Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles) 46 pieces			4·00
Stone China Chamber Sets			2·50
" Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pieces			50
" Dining Plates, per dozen			1·00
Table Tumblers, per dozen			50
Table Goblets			75
Glass Tea Sets (4 articles)			75
Bohemian Cologne Sets, 2 bottles and puff box			90
Bohemian Liquor Sets, 6 glasses, waiter and bottle			90

An endless variety of Fancy Goods, suitable for Holiday Presents, at an immense reduction from former prices.

Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and *insured* against breakage to destination.

Show Room open till 9 o'clock at night.
11 26smwlmrp

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

GAS FIXTURES

Wholesale and Retail

Salesrooms,

No. 821 CHERRY Street

PHILADELPHIA.

We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.

11 15 2m5p CORNELIUS & SONS

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

GAS FIXTURES,

Chandeliers,
Pendants,
Brackets, Etc.

OF NEW DESIGNS,

SALESROOMS,

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THE DICTATOR OF FRANCE.

A Splendid Tribute to Leon Gambetta—What the Great Minister Has Done in Two Short Months—A Wonderful Work.

From the London Spectator, November 19.

It is quite natural that M. Leon Gambetta, stoutish Marseillaise advocate of thirty-five with the look of a traffic manager, and Dictator of France outside of Paris, should have some difficulty in obtaining recognition even from those Englishmen who are favorable to the French cause. He is an offense to all their instincts. That a man, not being a prince by birth, should bear rule without "legal" title, without patent from any king, or election by any assembly, or sanction from any plebiscite, is to most Englishmen an annoyance; and that he should be a lawyer and, according to English precedents, a young man, is almost an affront. Englishmen groan, it is true, under the sway of the old, denounce the electoral system as fatal to young ability, and, whenever they have anything to do outside political or military business, select men under forty to do it; but nevertheless

OLD MEN GOVERN OPINION

in England as elsewhere, and the rise of a man not yet wern out to the highest position is to them an offense requiring to be excused. They follow a middle class premier with enthusiasm, and are delighted because he has transferred to the sons of the professionals a monopoly of administrative work; but still in their hearts they cannot believe that a man without birth, or wealth, or long experience can be a fitting ruler for a great nation even in the throes of a revolution. Add to his want of "blood," of position, and of years, the fact that he belongs to the race which gave Napoleon to France, and that he is still essentially a southerner, a man of superficially impulsive emotion and lyrical utterance and fiery temper, who, if he thinks a general a traitor, says so without inquiry, and it is easy to understand why Englishmen cannot appreciate or even endure M. Leon Gambetta, are inclined to defend Marshal Bazaine because he has been denounced by that

"YOUNG DESPOT,"

and are half pleased at reverses they yet dislike because they prove that his southern sanguineness of speech is so little justified by events. We have nothing to say, of course, against their impression, based as it is on a perfectly honest ignorance tnat there can be men, and considerable man, who are not in the least like Englishmen. If M. Gambetta were an Englishman, and yet he wrote and spoke as he does, the chances that he would be a fool in action would be overwhelming; but being what he is, an energetic southerner, trained to write and speak for a southern multitude, it may be expedient, despite English impressions, to look a little deeper than his words find him. And so looking we see, or think we see, a personage who is not the English idea of M. Gambetta at all, but one entirely different. Judging by visible facts alone, we discern in M. Gambetta

A MAN OF A TYPE

common among Italian politicians and men of business—men who are superficially fussy and oratorical, or even vulgar, with nothing about them indicating power except steady eyes and square brows; but who have nevertheless a faculty of succeeding, of choosing men, and of impressing themselves upon other men. That M. Gambetta possesses this last faculty in an unusual degree is self-evident. Of legal title to rule France he has in the English sense of legality not a shadow. Of moral title to take his special position as Minister of both War and the Interior he had only this—that General Trochu considered him, on the whole, as the fittest man for these offices. His colleagues in Tours might fairly have been jealous of him as a recruit who had superseded veterans, his subordinates in the War Department might reasonably have distrusted him as

A CIVILIAN WHO NEVER SAW A FIELD PIECE.

He had immediately and directly to rule the most exacting, self-opinionated, and independent body of men in the world—the general officers of the old French army—men who disliked him as a Republican, dreaded him as a Red, and detested him as a *Pekin*. Yet from the moment he dropped, tired out with a journey by balloon, into his chair in the old Archiepiscopal Palace of Tours, and announced that he was invested with full powers to defend the country, no one throughout France has seriously disputed his authority. His colleagues have become his clerks, and have as his clerks reorganized the army intendence till complaints of deficient supplies have all but disappeared. The treasury was empty, but he refilled it. The arsenals were half empty, but one great army, perhaps two, have now artillery, horses, gunners, and breech-loaders. The loan in England, the immense contract for arms with America, and the still greater contracts in France itself for artillery, provisions, carts, and clothes, were all arranged by himself, are all "drawing"—the actual cash, goods, transport, munitions, which were not in being two months ago, are there to-day at General d'Aurelles' disposal. These were acts within the competence of any energetic business man; but M. Gambetta had three questions to decide of infinitely greater importance to the future of France and of the war, and he has, to all appearance, decided all successfully. First of all, he had to determine by action, and not by words, whether

THE REPUBLICANS OR THE REDS

were to conduct the war, whether he would employ organization or anarchy as his grand weapon. Red in his energy and his impulsiveness, M. Gambetta is Republican by brain, by virtue of that common sense which never in the highest whirlwind of his passion quite leaves an Italian; and he decided for the republic. Lyons, Marseilles, Toulouse were in insurrection for the Red flag; to quarrel with it was, feeble men said, to introduce civil war; but M. Gambetta faced the danger, told the Lyonese Reds in so many words that they were wicked fools, risked actual war at Marseilles, where a well-meaning Prefect, weakened by English ideas about bloodshed, had made himself agent of the ultras; and within two months from his arrival compelled every free city in France, Lyons and Marseilles included, to submit quietly to his agents. The respectables everywhere rose at his summons, the anarchists have everywhere been beaten, and the revolt of the Lyons Gardes Mobiles on their march westward is probably,

THE LAST SPURT OF A RESISTANCE

which, since the tide of victory seems to turn, has throughout France become impossible. The mutineers were treated as mutineers, enveloped by more faithful troops, compelled to produce their ringleaders, to see them shot, and to march on, in their hearts recognizing that the state was in France supreme once more. The second task was still more difficult—to reaffirm once for all the vital principle forgotten for twenty years in France, that a general is a servant of the State, as much bound to obey its orders as the humblest gendarme. That task involved in the midst of a war a quarrel with the men of the sword. Under the Emperor every French general has felt himself an entity, a personage, a man with a separate position in the great club which kept the Emperor on his throne, and has repudiated almost in words the notion of obedience to any civil authority whatsoever. The future historian of France will be able to show that many of the disasters of this great war had no other cause than the bickerings and

JEALOUSIES OF THE GENERALS,

their intense sense of their individual rights and privileges. So ineradicable was this evil spirit, the very root of insubordination, that even within the fortnight a French general, General Cambricis, has ventured to have and to act on a private opinion that it was beneath his position to act with another French general, named Garibaldi—that in fact he had, as a "regular" soldier, a right to settle whom the State should and should not accept as its allies. M. Gambetta met this spirit in the only way in which it can be met anywhere—by an inflexible assertion of the supremacy of the civil authority, by removing general after general without explanation or apology, by reducing officers, promoting officers, and even—in defiance of all traditions since Louis Philippe, in a moment of subserviency, destroyed France by accepting the law which abolished the right of the State to dismiss an officer, and so made of the army a self-dependent club—making officers until he had found the men who were prepared to obey the State, and who, therefore, have for the first time stemmed the tide of French disaster. The generals reduced to reason, there still remained the greater task of

REDUCING THE SOLDIERS TO OBEDIENCE.

The difficulties in the way were enormous. Under the empire the officers had gradually become accustomed to tolerate laxity, and found refuge from resistance in isolation—had, to use an expressive, though unjust common phrase, become "afraid of the men," till they hardly dared issue an unpleasant command, till the tradition of obedience had disappeared, while the proclamation of the republic had of itself destroyed the tradition of mere deference. Deference, at no time strong in a French army, where the private may be the social superior of his officer, could not be restored; but obedience might be, and it was. Rising fully to the height of the situation, the stoutish Italian advocate who for the hour represented France decreed that in this

SUPREME HOUR OF DANGER

every soldier guilty of disobedience, insubordination, or pillage, should be treated as he would be in the Prussian army—tried by court-martial of officers only and executed there and then. A stern hint was, at the same time, given to all general officers that this order had no limits, and was meant to be executed as well as read, if they intended to remain in command. The new power, which exists as an ultimate power in every army in the world, was, therefore, relentlessly but justly applied, and executions, said to have exceeded one hundred in number, completely restored order in the army of the Loire—discipline of the old and true kind, under which a soldier dare no more plunder the peasantry without orders than he dare retreat before the enemy without a signal.

CORRESPONDENTS RAGED

and talked of discontent and the certainty that D'Aurelles would be shot—as if that mattered—but no army ever mutinied against discipline yet; the officers recovered their places and their confidence, the men found once more that they were fed, and once again, for the first time since Woerth, it became possible to execute manœuvres, and to move men swiftly without leaving one-half of them benind. It had come to this with the French army—that a march of ten miles a day reduced it to a disorganized crowd. The instrument of which the Prussians make such use (the field telegraph) has been organized; and finally, by the appointment of civil commissaries, with absolute power of making requisitions, to accompany the army, M. Gambetta has removed

THE LAST AND MOST SERIOUS DIFFICULTY

in the way of the Intendance, has enabled it to levy supplies from the country, without demoralizing the army by employing soldiers in a task which, if left to them, degenerates into unauthorized plunder. We have taken every fact in this article from the letters of men who are bitterly hostile to M. Gambetta; who consider him a foe of the army, an upstart, and a lunatic; who are never tired of shrieking for a military dictator, and consider that France is lost because her representative "looks like a *bourgeois*,"—a remark, by the way, which is only true so far as it is true of so many French and Italian statesmen, who are apt to want the impassiveness most Englishmen and all Germans of ranks are accustomed to affect. And we ask our readers deliberately whether the man who has done all this for his country, who in two months has re-established order in the great cities and discipline in the armies of France, who, amidst unheard-of disasters, has struggled against national despair, with one hand beating down anarchists, and with the other building up armies, and who, in the very midst of a work which he believed to be on the edge of success, halted to accept an armistice he detested because his beleaguered colleagues had approved it—a man, that is, who has displayed the energy of a Jacobin and the self-restraint of an English Cabinet Minister—is a man to be so utterly despised? Our prayer is that when England's hour of danger shall arrive, we also may find such a man, with the one additional quality of silence.

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SUN SHOTS.

The first symptom of a spot appearing is a tiny speck upon the photosphere, as the luminous exterior of the sun is called. This goes on enlarging, sometimes quickly through a few hours, sometimes slowly through many days; and as it grows it develops a double character, a black centre and a gray penumbral fringe increasing together. There is no order or constancy in the matter of size, but in the matter of form there is noticed a general tendency to rough circularity while a spot is growing; and this shape is preserved, with small variations, until it begins to dissipate. Neither is there any regularity in the period of existence of spots; some will come and go in a day, others will remain in their full-grown state for many months. When the time of breaking-up arrives, the boundary becomes irregular, and sometimes a sort of whirlpool action manifests itself, if it has not appeared before; the luminous matter of the photosphere intrudes itself in tongue-like masses into the chasm, and even bridges over it, parts of the penumbral fringe break away, the nucleus divides, and a general wrecking ensues, the *disjecta membra* scattering themselves far and wide, and dissipating as they disperse. The forces concerned in these dislocations must be stupendous indeed; masses of matter, probably thousands of cubic miles in bulk, are hurled over hundreds of miles in a few minutes, sometimes in a few seconds of time. The commotions that tear the solar surface are to the most tremendous earthquakes to which our globe has been subjected as are these last to the turning of the husbandman's sods.

And now to the question: What is a solar spot? Would that we could give it a satisfactory answer! The philosophers are groping for one now, as they were a century ago; but there is this consolation, that they are a century nearer to a solution, and there is hope that they will reach it long before such an interval again expires. An immense stride has been taken through the agency of the new science of spectrum analysis. The prism has shown that light does come from a solar spot, and that it is light of very peculiar character; not of that heterogeneous kind which we receive from the general body of the sun, but of the homogeneous nature which belongs to glowing gases. And in particular has it revealed that the prevailing element, hydrogen, is most conspicuous in the seeming black hole. More than this, by a highly-refined measure of light-motion, which cannot be popularly elucidated in such space as we have at command, it has been shown that there are down-rushings and up-rushings of the gaseous currents within the area of a spot, the very speeds of which have been approximately ascertained. So that towards a reply to our question we have the inference that a solar spot is a crateral opening in the light-giving shell of the sun, though which an interchange of gaseous currents is taking place between the interior of the globe and the atmosphere by which it is surrounded, which atmosphere there is good reason to believe is largely composed of flaming hydrogen gas.—*Belgravia.*

ADVICE TO REDUNDANT WOMEN.

Redundant women clamor for work, which means money and independence, and say, what are we to do? Do, we answer, that for which you were created—marry. This is the purport of your existence, a fact evidenced as plainly in the unwritten laws of nature as in the pages of revealed truth. Traced to their fundamental source, the neglect of marriage is the cause of half the evils which afflict modern society, and the only effectual cure for "redundant women," "feminine idleness," and all other such ills. What may be the causes which check matrimony at the present day is another question, but the fact remains that the check operates disadvantageously to the welfare of society, and in no point more so than in the surplusage of idle and discontented women. In his work on "The Military Resources of France and Prussia," Colonel Chesney, in drawing a comparison between the two countries, shows how injuriously the long-service conscription acts on the moral condition and material wealth of France by preventing the males of the population from marrying. In Prussia, on the contrary, marriage is systematically encouraged. Which nation has given proofs of the better social organization? The reference to France is apposite to this topic in another sense. Our authoress (the writer of "The First Duty of Woman") desires the introduction of women to sources of remunerative labor now monopolized by men, and we have shown that this simply involves the degeneracy and idleness of the latter. In France her pet scheme obtains to some extent, with its inevitable result. Are we to follow the example, or profit by the lesson? We have great respect for first causes and like to trace things to their foundation. The first duty of woman was defined at a very remote date, in an enactment made in the first year of this world's existence. It runs thus: "I will make him an help meet for him." The law was subsequently amended by an addition at a later stage in the terms: "Thy desire shall be to thy husband," and it has never been repealed by any divine ordinance since that time. The mistaken agitators for the emancipation of woman would break the first clause by making her the antagonist and rival of man instead of his helpmate; and the second, by making him dependent on her aid, according to the unalterable laws of supply and demand. It is likely they can succeed? For the sake of future generations we are glad to think not. —*London Examiner.*

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.—Notwithstanding that a million of soldiers belonging to the French and Prussian armies have been trampling down and laying waste the magnificent vineyards in the great champagne district around Rheims, Epernay, etc., the price of the wine has not been affected in the least in this country. So extensive and destructive have been the military operations in the department of which Rheims is the most important city, that the vintage this year is almost a total loss, and the wine-factors have to a great extent had their stocks destroyed. Any one would suppose this would produce a panic among dealers and consumers of the effervescing wines, but such is not the case. The truth is, in the manufacture of the beverages now sold as wine, the juice of the grape is of no account. A large part of that which is sold in this country is made from cheaper and more gross materials, and we suppose if the vintage should utterly fail abroad for twenty consecutive years, the supply of wine would not in the least diminish. Some time ago, when the terrible *oidium* destroyed the vine in Madeira for several years, and not a cask of wine was made upon the island, the supply of genuine Madeira was never greater or the price cheaper. Wine drinkers may take encouragement from these facts.—*Journal of Chemistry.*

THE VOLCANO OF MAUNA LOA.

[An extract from an unpublished Journal of a Voyage Round the World in 1859-60, by the Author of "Two Years Before the Mast."]

The islands are much excited over an eruption of Mauna Loa, on Hawaii, and its striking phenomenon of an outflow to the sea.

As a visit to Hawaii is part of my plan, I hasten it a little, lest I be too late for the sight. The 5th of October I take passage in a little native schooner for Kawaihae; and after rolling about for several days in the long heavy swell of the Pacific, in dead calms, so near Lahaina that an hour's row would have set us ashore there, and enduring as well as I could for five days the smells of the crowded natives and their food, we came to anchor off a beach in the northwestern corner of Hawaii.

Here is a temple, or huge altar, a large pile of coral stones, with no roof, terraced down to the plain, built by Kamehameha the First, in his days of heathenism. I roamed about the spot, enjoying the unspeakable beauty of the tropical scenery and temperature, until evening, when I engaged a native boat to take me to the outflow. Never can I forget the charm of this night. If you have never been on an island of the Pacific tropics, read the first two stanzas of Tennyson's "Lotos, Eaters," and fancy may do the work of experience.

"In the afternoon they came unto a land,
In which it seemed always afternoon.
All round the coast the languid air did swoon,
Breathing like one that hath a weary dream.
Full-faced above the valley stood the moon;
And like a downward smoke, the slender stream
Along the cliff to fall and pause and fall did seem."

The "slumbrous foam" broke in sheets lazily over the outposts of coral reefs, the moonlight waved upon the long swell, the gentle trade-wind breathed over us an exquisite breath, neither hot nor cold, and our little boat with its keeled outrigger moved over the fairy scene in silence, the bow scarce making a ripple against the silvered surface of the sea.

When the wind raises itself a little; as it does ever and anon, a native lies out at his length on the outrigger, and so keeps the boat on an even keel. A drowsiness comes over us all, which is broken as soon as we round the point, and the glaring fires of the volcano burst upon our sight.

But how different is this from all views of volcanoes of which I have ever read! The crater from which this outflow comes is forty miles from the sea, and some ten or twelve thousand feet above it. There is a lurid light above the crater seen in the heavens, and reflected over land and sea; but there is no eruption into the air. There is only a steady flow of deep, wide streams of lava. These move at a very slow rate, and find their way, by dint of good engineering to the sea. They pour into a valley for days until they have filled it to the height of its outer hillside, and then hurry in fierce and rapid tumult down its sides until they bridge a river, or gully out an obstruction, or, after long debate, make up their mind to go round it, although it shall delay them for days. In this slow way, the mass travels seaward, now in one vast stream, of one, two, or three miles wide, and now in detachments. All who have seen a course of lava know how soon its fiery red, left in repose, crusts over with a slate-colored scum, and how soon this crust, if unbroken, cools and hardens, so as to be passable on foot. These processss had been at work on this stream so long that no uniform course was visible to the eye. But long lines of miles in length were crusted and hardened over; and here and there, like ranges of potteries in Staffordshire seen at night, the red spots appeared, looking like little long lakes of crimson water.

The outflow into the sea had already worked wonders. It had filled up a harbor, and numerous fish-ponds, worked itself out in the form of moles and breakwaters, made new harbors, and new reefs and headlands, all the while burning, sputtering, and hissing at its vast, titanic labors. The space occupied by the outflow was about three miles in width. Not that a sheet of lava three miles wide was always flowing into the sea; but that was the width given up to its operations. Sometimes, for minutes together, there was no flow along the entire line. Then, overcoming the opposing mass of rocks, earth, and trees it had borne along and heaped up before it, the lava mounted over it and poured itself into the tranquil sea, hissing and steaming, with continuous explosions, as of firearms and small artillery, and sending up into the air steadily rising clouds of vapor. Then this effort subsides; this spot becomes quiet; and the assaulting force breaks over at the other end of the long line. Sometimes several points are stormed and carried at once, by the blood-red invader of the sea, with rattling and roaring of musketry and artillery, and rising clouds of vapor. Old Ocean feels the unwonted heat far out into its depth. I went as near it as I could persuade the natives to take their boat. They were afraid, partly no doubt, from the remains of their old superstitions. Peli, the goddess of wrath, had her seat on this mountain-top, and the eruptions of her fury carried terror into the hearts of the people. Peli is still, under their Christian civilization, the name for a volcano, as our own word is derived from Vulcan. They pretended that the heat of the water would injure the boat and open her seams, and I was obliged to stay at, perhaps, a safer distance. Putting my hands over the gunwale, I found the water warm, and at times as hot as I could comfortably bear it.

For hours I lay rocking in the little boat in silence, for the natives did not speak, giving myself up to the impressions of this wonderful scene—wonderful in its display of the power and grandeur of physical forces in their conflicts—wonderful in the combination of wrathful vehement action on the land, with the magnificent repose of the great ocean; the fascination of the short space given up to the contest; the long, dimly traceable line of march of the lava, its occasional camp fires burning along its course, from the old crater, so far in the inland; and all under the canopy of a tropical night, of moon and stars and gentle winds, over mountains, hills, and valleys, where the strange forms of palms and cocoa-trees are visible;

"And in the heavens that clear-obscure
So deeply dark, and partly pure;"

until the approach of dawn made me release the weary natives from their unwelcome duty; and we glided away from the supernatural scene, around a high point, through reefs of tumbling foam, coming, at daybreak, into the quiet haven of ancient Kailua.—*Every Saturday.*

OUTLERY, ETC.

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No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets. Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g & Allent'n Way	7:30	Pottstown Accom.	9:15
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	8:15	Read'g & Potts'e Ac.	10:20
Phila. & Potts'e Way Train	P. M. 12:20	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	P. M. 1:00
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	3:30	Phila. & Potts'e W. Train	4:30
Pottstown Accomm.	4:00	Harrisbg. & Potts'e Ex	7:00
Read'g & Potts'e Ac.	4:45	Harrisbg, Pottsville, and Allentown Ac.	9:10
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Reading	8:00	From Pottsville	12:25
	P. M.		P. M.
To Pottsville	3:15	From Reading	7:25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7:30 a m., 12:30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad, take 7:30 a. m. 12:30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7:30 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST. Trains leave New York at 9:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m., passing Reading at 1:55 and 10:05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3:10, 8:10, and 11:45 a. m., and 2:50 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH. Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2:30, 3:15, 3:45, 4:05, 4:30, 5:05, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10:05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6:55, 7:30, 8, 8:20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. M.; 1, 2, 3, 3:50, 4, 4:45, 5, 5:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8:20 and 9:30 down trains, 2:30, 3:45, and 5:45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9:15 a. m.; 2, 4:05, 7, 10:45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8:15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9:45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6:55, 9 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2:30, 3:45, 5:45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:10, 11:40 a. m.; 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, 10:40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9:15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 a. m.; 12:40, 5:40, 9:25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7:30, 9, 11:05 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10, 11:45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 6:55, 7:30, 8:10, 9:20, 11:30 a. m.; 2, 3:30, 5, 6:45, 8:30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2:30, 4, 7:30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7:30 a. m.; 1:30, 6:15, 9:30 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7:30, 9, 11:05 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10, 11:45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6:55, 7:30, 8:10, 9:20, 11:30 a. m.; 2, 3:30, 5, 6:45, 8:30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2:30, 4, 7:30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7:30 a. m.; 1:30, 6:15, 9:30 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 5 p. m. Leave Plymouth at 6:45 a. m.

The 7:45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Dunning, or Schurr's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7:12, 9:05 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York stop at Intersection Station.

The 8:30 a. m., 12:30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station. 11

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect November 21, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7:35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Harleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West

8:25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1:15 and 5:20 and 8:15 P. M., for Abington.

1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3:20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4:15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6:20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM
Bethlehem at 8:55, and 10:35 A. M.; 2:15, 5:05, and 8:25 P. M.
Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:40 and 6:35 P. M.
Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.
Fort Washington at 9:20 and 11:20 A. M., 3:10 P. M.
Abington at 2:35, 6:55, and 9:35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.
Nov. 21, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.
WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, December 5, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9:40 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7:25 A. M.
	arrives at Erie	7:40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	12:40 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7:40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	9:30 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6:35 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7:50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	9:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	10:05 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6:30 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	9:00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5:30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5:30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12:35 A. M.
"	" Milton	1:50 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9:40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA
For West Chester at 7:45 and 11:20 A. M., 2:30, 6:15, and 11:30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4:40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4:10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA
From West Chester at 6:30 and 10:45 A. M., 1:55, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7:55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8:40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7:55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Farmingdale.

At 6:30 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:45 A. M. 1:20, 6:45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:45 A. M., 6:45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Horacestown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 5, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8:00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3:55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW ROUTE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA LONG BRANCH.

An ACCOMMODATION TRAIN in the morning and
AN EXPRESS TRAIN
in the Afternoon from each end of the route.
THE EXPRESS TRAIN
will be furnished with
SPLENDID PALACE CARS.
NO CHANGE OF CARS
BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK.
ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE NEW YORK,
from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray street, at 6:45 A. M. Accommodation and 4:30 P. M. Express.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,
from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7:00 A. M. Accommodation and 3:30 P. M. Express.

The NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *unequalled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.

Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN *in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America.*

Fare between Philadelphia and New York.....$3 00
" " " " Long Branch... 2 50

For particulars as to connections for TOM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."

6 27 C. L. KIMBALL, Superintendent

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from Depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford on Saturdays only, at 2:30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad, at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4:30 P. M. and 7 P. M. Saturdays only, at 2:30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M., connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia:—

Leave Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6:05 and 10:35 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 5:30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7:26 A. M. 11:58 A. M., 3:55 P. M., and 6:49 P. M. Sundays at 6:49 P. M. only.

HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, DEC. 4, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12:11 A. M.
Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9:40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:10 A. M. & 1:10 and 7:10 P. M.	
Fast Line	12:40 P. M.
Erie Express	12:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9:50 P. M.
Pacific Express	10:10 P. M.
Way Passenger	11:30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10:10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:30 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4:50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:30.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:10 A. M. & 3:50 & 6:40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9:50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:00 Noon.
Erie Express	5:45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5:45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3:25 P. M.
Southern Express	5:45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
6 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2:30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2:30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6:05 A. M., 10:35 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 5:30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7:26 A. M., 11:58 A. M., 3:55 P. M., and 6:49 P. M. Sundays 6:49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD,
10 3 General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry).

8:15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Sw

TY INTELLIGENCE.

THE STATE SENATE.

Meeting of the Convention to Nominate a Republican Candidate in the First District—The Organization.

The delegates to the First Senatorial Republican Convention met this morning at 10 o'clock, in Jefferson Hall, Sixth and Christian streets. As is customary on the assembling of a political convention, a large number of outsiders managed to obtain admission to the room, and considerable time was wasted in clearing the hall of all persons except delegates.

Mr. Robert Beatty called the convention to order, and a temporory organization was effected as follows:—

President—Thomas Noble.

Secretaries—William C. Zane and E. T. Helferty.

The following named gentlemen were then appointed committees on permanent organization and contested seats:—

Permanent Organization—First ward, J. M. Boice; Second ward, George H. Tatem; Third ward, A. S. Redstreake; Fourth ward, Edward Walker; Seventh ward, M. Greer; Eighth ward, Peter B. Long.

Contested Seats—First ward, Albert List; Second ward, John C. Thompson; Third ward, R. G. Pidgeon; Fourth ward, Albert Hann; Seventh ward, M. Donaldson; Eighth ward, Robert H. Smith.

Considerable time was wasted in settling difficulties among the delegates of the Twenty-sixth ward. It appears that in this ward there are a number of contested seats, and it was impossible for the delegates to agree on representatives on the Committees on Permanent Organization and Contested Seats.

The contestants and those who claimed to be regular delegates each named a person to represent them on the committees, and rushed to the President's stand to have their choice affirmed by the Chair. Then followed a scene of wild disorder, and at one time it was feared that the convention would break up in a regular row. The difficulty was finally settled by the selection of James Patterson on the Committee on Permanent Organization, and Frank Gwynn, Jr., on the Committee on Contested Seats.

Quiet was then restored for a few moments, the disappointed ones having retired from the room. Their appearance subsequently was the cause of another "flare up," but they were quieted a second time, and the secretary read the list of the committees.

In the Fourth ward appointments there appeared to be some trouble. Two persons were named on each committee, and in order to settle the difficulty the delegates retired to an ante-room to consider the matter. The Secretary of the ward delegation subsequently appeared and stated that Mr. Hann and Mr. Walker had been chosen, and the Chair decided in favor of the gentlemen named.

The Chair then received the credentials of the delegates and handed them over to the Committee on Credentials, who retired to act on contested seats.

On motion, the convention took a recess until 1 o'clock.

At 1 o'clock Mr. Noble called the convention to order.

The Committee on Organization then reported the following gentlemen as permanent officers of the convention:—

President—John Q. Adams, Seventh ward.

Vice-Presidents—Peter B. Long, Eighth ward.
Joseph H. Tatem, Second ward.
Joseph Heritage, M. D., Third ward.
Robert H. Dornan, Fourth ward.
J. R. Alexander, Twenty-sixth ward.

Secretaries—William C. Zane, Third ward.
Edward F. Helfert, Second ward.

Tellers—Robert Pidgeon and Robert Beatty.

Doorkeepers—John Conner, Daniel Stokes, Thos. Bartman, and Charles Sigmund.

Messengers—Charles Matthews, Thomas Wilson, and George Eberhenry.

The report of the committee was received.

Mr. Adams, on taking the chair, made a few remarks, returning thinks for the honor conferred upon him in electing him to preside over the deliberations of the convention. The speaker urged the necessity of selecting a good candidate, as the opposition had nominated a gentleman of unblemished reputation, and it was necessary to put before the people a candidate of like character, who will be able to poll a large vote. The chairman said he would respect every delegate present and give him a hearing, and in return he expected united action in maintaining harmony in the convention.

A call was then made for the report of the Committee on Credentials, and a committee was appointed to ascertain at what hour the committee would be ready to report. It was subsequently announced that the committee would not be prepared to report for one hour, and, on motion, the convention took a recess until two o'clock.

The chairman called the convention to order at 2 o'clock, and while waiting for the return of the Committee on Contested Seats, an effort was made to clear the room of all persons not delegates. Motions after motions were made amid great disorder, but were not entertained. At about twenty-five minutes of three o'clock the Committee on Contested Seats appeared and presented their report. Just previous to the committee entering the room a wrangle took place at the door, it being caused by an attempt on the part of outsiders to effect an entrance into the hall. The effort was resisted by those inside, and the door was kept closed.

At the request of the Chair all persons present passed to the east side of the room, and as their names were called they advanced to their seats on the west side. The names of those granted seats by the committee were also called and they passed to the west side of the room. This was resorted to in order to clear the room of all persons not delegates.

MEETING OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting of the Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, was held this morning at 12 o'clock, in the society rooms, Ninth and Walnut streets, the President in the chair.

A communication was received from Dr. Kennedy on the subject of the public trial of the steam plough. The trial was reported as having been very successful in proving that a field locomotive can be driven over the soil without injuring it for agricultural purposes by packing.

The inventor of the plough, Mr. Hydrick, gave a description of the plough in detail, and of its differences from other steam ploughs which had been tried on former occasions.

An estimate of expenses of steam ploughing and ploughing by horse power was presented. The difference was more than double in favor of the steam method.

A discussion took place on the subject of food for cows for various purposes, which was participated in by various members of the society.

After the transaction of some miscellaneous business, the society adjourned.

AN OLD DODGE.—At noon yesterday a fellow giving the name of A. W. Cunningham called at the store of Chares Stokes & Co. and purchased a suit of clothing, valued at $50. He directed the articles to be sent to No. 1207 Market street, where the bill

[redacted]

tive followed him to Front street, where he overhauled him. There was considerable excitement among the pedestrians. Hackett is charged with robbery, and will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

SMASHING WINDOWS, ETC.—Bartholomew Callahan yesterday called at the tavern No. 2242 Callowhill street and not relishing the treatment received therein, left, and in a few minutes several stones came in through the windows. The proprietor went out to see what was the matter, when his nose came in contact with one of the hands of Bartholomew. The latter was arrested and taken before Alderman Pancoast and held in $600 bail for trial.

STABBED.—About half-past 5 o'clock last evening there was a row at the delegate election at Twelfth and Brinton streets, during which Hillary Conner was stabbed in the leg. The injury is not a serious one.

ALLEGED MALICIOUSNESS.—Alderman Collins has held Samuel Davis for a further hearing on the charge of maliciously driving over one Anthony Zipther yesterday, on Seventh street, below Bainbridge.

THE WOMEN OF PHILADELPHIA are about forming a Christian Association among their own sex to do a work for women similar to what the young men's association are doing among young men. There has been a great interest felt in the movement, and at a committee meeting, composed of one lady from each church, on Monday afternoon last, William Bucknell, Esq., pledged himself for $5000 towards the purchase of a suitable building for a boarding house. The establishment of a boarding house where sales ladies and others who can only afford a moderate board may have a comfortable home will be one of the first efforts of the association. A public meeting will be held next Monday evening a week in the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Chesnut street, west of Eighteenth, to make the community better acquainted with the plans of this new and important association.

AN UNGRATEFUL BOARDER.—Some ten days since a German, representing himself as a fresh arrival from Baden, without funds, called at the boarding-house of William Behret, No. 519 S. Front street, and applied for accommodations for a few days. Mr. Behret took him in and kept him until last evening, when the boarder left the house without notice. Prior to that he had broken into three rooms and stolen a trunk of clothing and other articles.

LARCENY OF LEATHER.—Yesterday an expressman received orders to repair to No. 240 Arch street, and there receive two rolls of Spanish sole leather, which he was to deliver in another part of the city. He called as directed and found only one roll. It was then ascertained that a drayman a few minutes previous had carried off the other package.

THE CASE OF DESTITUTION to which we called attention yesterday—that of the widow and six children of Captain Christian, of the bark Mexico, lost in October—is one which is worthy the attention of benevolent persons. We desire to acknowledge the receipt of $10 from "F." for the relief of the destitute family.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.—The resignation of Colonel St. Clair A. Mulholland and Major John Kelly, of the 3d Regiment, which were forwarded to Harrisburg some days since, have been accepted by Adjutant-General Russell, and they are therefore honorably mustered out of the service.

BOARDING-HOUSE THIEF.—Last evening a man applied at the hotel of C. S. Dubois, located at Darby, and engaged a room for the night. This morning he left at an early hour, and an investigation disclosed the fact that he had taken with him an overcoat and six boxes of cigars.

ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.—James Hunter has been held by Alderman Massey on a charge of being implicated in the outrageous assault made on Policeman Nichols, of the Sixth district, on Sunday last, at Fifteenth and Wood streets.

WIFE BEATER.—John McDougal, residing at No. 1918 Carpenter street, has been added to the roll of wife beaters, Alderman Dallas having sent him to prison on that charge.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Salted Away for the Season.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

This morning Judge Paxson put the following evildoers out of the way:—

George Law, colored, pleaded guilty to the charges of burglary and carrying concealed deadly weapons, and for the first was sentenced to seven years and eleven months in the Eastern Penitentiary, and for the second to one year in the County Prison.

Robert Gross, colored, pleaded guilty to the same charge of burglary and was sentenced to seven years and eleven months in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Patrick McDermott pleaded guilty to the charge of larceny and was sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary for two years and six months.

John Leary pleaded guilty to the charge of larceny and was sentenced to the County Prison for 6 months.

William Jones pleaded guilty to the charge of larceny and was sentenced to the County Prison for 4 months.

Charles Forepaugh pleaded guilty to the charge of larceny and was sentenced to the County Prison for 4 months.

John Green pleaded guilty to the charge of larceny and was sentenced to the County Prison for 6 months.

The down-town case of garroting was called for trial, but upon the application of the prisoners the case was postponed until next Monday.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Report of Surgeon-General Barnes—Mortality Among White and Colored Troops—The Medical and Surgical History of the War.

The substance of Surgeon-General Barnes' report to Secretary Belknap is given below:—

SICK AND WOUNDED.

The monthly reports of sick and wounded received at this office for the fiscal year terminating June 30, 1870, represent an annual average mean strength of 29,022 white and 3407 colored troops. Among the white troops the total number of cases of all kinds reported, as taken on the sick list, was 62,880, being at the rate of 2156 per 1000 of mean strength.

Of these, 50,826, or 1855 per 1000 of strength, were for disease alone, and 8744 cases, or 301 per 1000 of strength, were wounds, accidents, and injuries. The average number constantly on sick report was 1419, or 49 per 1000 of strength. Of these 1156, or 49 per 1000 of strength, were under treatment for disease, and 263, or 9 per 1000 of strength, for wounds, accidents, and injuries. The total number of deaths reported was 374, or 12 per 1000 of mean strength. Of these, 249, or 8 per 1000 of strength, died of disease, and 125, or 4 per 1000 of strength, of wounds, accidents, and injuries. The above mortality rate for white troops from disease shows a considerable improvement over the ratios of former years. The comparatively large mortality from wounds, accidents, and injuries is explained by the Indian hostilities, which still continue to exist. It is to be regretted that the figures representing the mortality from disease among the colored troops are not so favorable. The proportion of deaths from all causes to cases treated was one death to 167 cases.

REPORTS FROM COLORED TROOPS.

The reports from the colored troops give the following figures, which do not include the white officers. The total number of cases of all kinds reported was 6206, or 1822 per 1000 of strength. Of these, 5479, or 1608 per 1000 of strength, were cases of disease, and 729, or 213 per 1000 of strength, were wounds, accidents, and injuries. The average number constantly on sick report was 158, or 52 per 1000 of strength, of whom 146, or 43 per 1000, were under treatment for disease, and 32, or 9 per 1000, for wounds, accidents, and injuries. The number of deaths from all causes reported was 66, or 19 per 1000 of strength. Of these, 51, or 15 per 1000 of strength, died of disease, and 15, or 4 per 1000, of wounds, accidents, and injuries. It will therefore be perceived that, while the rate of mortality from wounds and injuries amongthe colored troops agrees with that among the white troops, their rate of mortality from disease alone is nearly double. The proportion of deaths from all causes to cases treated was 1 to 94 cases.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL WAR HISTORY.

The printing of the medical volume of the first part of the "Medical and Surgical History of the War" is near completion. This volume embraces the statistical tables representing the sickness, mortality, and discharges from service on surgeon's certificate of disability, of white and colored troops during the war, and will be a work of nearly 700 pages, quarto. To secure accuracy, the tables were stereotyped as they were finished, and before finally sending them to press they have been thoroughly revised throughout, and every effort made to attain accuracy. With this volume will be bound the appendix to the first part of the "Medical and Surgical History of the War," containing the reports of Medical Directors and other appended documents—about 400 pages. The whole of the manuscript for the surgical volume of the first part of the "Medical and Surgical History of the War," authorized by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1869, is now prepared, and several of the more important subjects that would belong to the second volume, as, for example, the tabular statements, discussions, histories of typical cases (with illustrative wood cuts and lithographs), of 29,572 cases of amputations, and 4775 excisions, are nearly perfected. Besides this, the surgical statistics of the army for the five years succeeding the war have been consolidated and arranged for publication, and much information has been furnished to authenticate just claims of applicants and to defeat those that were fraudulent under the act of Congress authorizing the issue of artificial limbs to mutilated soldiers and seamen. The effect of this law, in bringing to Washington a large number of pensioners to present their claims, has permitted the study of the remote effects of injuries and mutilations. The peculiar value which the surgical data of the late war have acquired, in consequence of the measures taken to trace the ulterior results of the more important cases, cannot be overestimated. In the reports of the surgery of European wars, and of campaigns in India, Abyssinia, and elsewhere, the history of cases terminate when the men were invalided or discharged. Although the elaborate reports of the casualties of the French armies in the Crimean and Italian wars were published in 1865 and 1869, after an interval of ten years from the conclusion of hostilities in each case, no information is given subsequent to the date of discharge or pension.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET Knives, Fairchilds' Celebrated Gold Pens, Pocket-books, etc., in great variety.
WM. M. CHRISTY, Stationer,
1 22 tf 4 No. 127 S. THIRD St., below Chesnut.

THIRD EDITION

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Senate Committees.

The Internal Revenue Office.

Who will be Commissioner?

Proceedings of Congress.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Logan and Pleasanton.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—General Logan yesterday called upon the President for the purpose of protesting against the appointment of General Pleasanton, of New York, as Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Logan said he came as the representative of the Grand Army of the Republic, and he was prepared to show that Pleasanton had neither personal nor political claims to the place. Upon being asked by the President who he favored, he answered Douglass. Several gentlemen from Pennsylvania called at the White House to-day to urge Douglass. They were introduced by General Cameron.

The Committee of the Judiciary

of the House have taken up the question of apportioning representatives among the various States. At the last session a bill was passed fixing the number of members of the House at two hundred and seventy-five. This was amended by the Senate so as to make it three hundred. A new bill will be prepared adjusting it in accordance with the census. The gentleman who has the matter in charge says there will be no interference with the ratio of representation for the present.

The Senate Committees

are not yet ready to be reported, and, therefore, the Senate Republican caucus did not meet to-day. There will be few changes in the arrangement of committees. Schurz and other Senators who sympathized with the revenue reform movement will not be disturbed in their positions on committees.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The following bills were introduced and temporarily laid on the table:—

By Mr. Conkling (N. Y.) to encourage and promote telegraphich communication between America, Asia, and Europe.

The bill gives the American and East India Telegraph Company the exclusive right for twenty-one years to construct and maintain a line or lines of telegraph cable on the Pacific coast of the United States, to connect the American and Asiatic coast. Provided that said company shall begin to lay said cable within one year, and complete it within three years from the passage of this act, the Navy Department to assist in making surveys and laying the cable by a detail of one or more steam vessels. The Government is to have priority in the use of the lines, and is to protect the same from injury.

By Mr. Sumner (Mass.), to secure wages to seamen in cases of wreck, entitling every seaman to his wages up to the period of wreck, provided he has previously exerted himself to the utmost to save the ship, cargo, and stores. The master of the vessel to be a competent witness on this question. All stipulations by which seamen shall consent to abandon their wages in case of wreck of vessel or of the failure to save freight are made void.

By Mr. Wilson (Mass.), to secure eligibility to American ships for foreign trade, and to encourage shipbuilding in the United States. It provides for the appointment by the Secretary of the Treasury of a commission to establish a standard for rating ships and allowing the managing owner of every American built ship desiring to employ his vessel in foreign trade to have it rated when such vessel shall have delivered her cargo of dutiable goods in any port of the United States. The owner of such goods is to be entitled to a drawback of —— per cent. on the amount of duties. The bill also allows to owners of ship-yards a drawback equal to the amount of duties on materials used in the manufacture of machinery designed solely for perfecting and cheapening ship construction.

By Mr. Carpenter, to amend section 29 of the Bankruptcy act of March 2, 1867, by striking out from the fourth line the words "and within one year," so as to remove the limitation of time within which a bankrupt may apply for a discharge.

By Mr. Cole, to create the Southern Judicial District of California.

Several memorials were presented asking for compensation for property taken by the Federal Government in Kentucky and Tennessee during the war.

It was agreed to make the calendar the daily order of business on and after Monday next until finished, all unobjected bills to be considered in their order, and each Senator to be allowed to speak once on each question, and for five minutes only.

The Senate at 12:30 adjourned.

House of Representatives.

John Manning, member elect from the Fourth district of North Carolina, presented himself and took the oath of office.

Mr. Archer (Md.), from the Naval Committee, reported a bill granting pensions to the widows and minor children of Surgeons Adams and Rudenstein of the navy. Passed.

Bills were introduced and referred, as follows:—

By Mr. Sheldon (La.), to amend the currency act of 12th July, 1870.

By Mr. Johnson (Cal.) to establish a port of delivery at Eureka, California.

Also, to restore to certain settlers in California rights taken from them under act of Congress.

Also, to restore to certain parties their rights under the law2, and treaties of the United States.

By Mr. Moore (N. J.) for pay to restored naval officers.

By Mr. Lynch (Me.), to provide for the gradual resumption of specie payments.

The bill provides for the destruction of all United States notes as they are received in the regular course of business into the Treasury, and the issuing of a like amount to be paid out as required for disbursements payable in specie after six months from date. National Banks to redeem the new United States notes. The new United States notes to be received for duties or imports, if they have become redeemable in coin.

By Mr. Stevenson, to authorize Cincinnati and Southern Railroad Company to build bridges over navigable rivers, that over the Ohio to be not less than ninety feet above low water mark, and to build upon plans to be approved by the Secretary of War.

By Mr. McNeely, to abolish the Freedmen's Bureau.

Resolutions were offered as follows:—

By Mr. Buffington, calling on the Secretary of State for information relative to the alleged seizure of the schooner Granada, of Province Town, Mass., by a British cutter in the harbor of Port Hood, Nova Scotia, on the pretext that she had on board too much provisions for a two months' fishing voyage. Adopted.

By Mr. Mungen, reciting the paragraph in the President's message relative to the European project to make the bay of Samana a free port, and declaring that Congress should regard any such attempt as unfriendly to the United States, and in contravention of the Monroe policy, and requesting the President to transmit to Congress any correspondence in the possession of the administration going to show the grounds on which his belief is based. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. Creeks (Ill.), reciting that the recent elections have developed the fact that a decrease of tariff duties, especially on the necessaries of life, is demanded by the country, and instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report immediately a bill so amending the tariff laws as to reduce the duties on tea, coffee, sugar, and salt to 15 per cent. ad valorem; on Bessemer steel to 30 per cent.; on pig iron to $2 50 per ton; and such general reduction on all other articles as will in the main correspond with the duties imposed by the tariff law of 1846, framing the law for the purpose of revenue only, and not for protection. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Farnsworth (Ill.), from the Post Office Committee, reported a bill to revise, consolidate, and amend the statutes relating to the Post Office Department, and the House proceeded to consider it in the morning hour. The bill consists of 182 pages, and is intended as a substitute for all the existing laws on the subject.

The section in relation to the pay of letter-carriers, limiting it to $800 a year, gave rise to considerable discussion, Messrs. Sargent and Axtell contending that an exception should be made in the case of San Francisco, where labor is high, and Messrs. Myers, O'Neill, Kelley, and Cox contending that the compensation of letter-carriers in Philadelphia and New York should be at least $1200 a year.

The House, however, rejected both propositions.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 7.—Cotton—Some disposition to buy at lower rates. We quote middling upland at 14¾@15c.; low middling at 14¼c. Flour fairly active and steady. Wheat quiet and prices entirely unchanged. Corn dull; white, 70c.; yellow, 75c. Oats firmer at 50c. Rye 75@85c. Provisions—Very little stock and hardly any inquiry, and quotations entirely nominal. Mess pork, $22. Bacon, rib sides, 14½c.; clear do., 15c.; shoulders, 13½c.; hams, 18@20c. Lard, 13½@14c. Whisky steady at 90c., some retailing at 91c.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Cotton firm; sales of 2000 bales uplands at 15¾c.; Orleans at 16¼c. Flour firmer; sales of 12,000 barrels State at $5 95@6 40; Ohio at $5 95@6 45; Western at $5 05@6 70; Southern at $6@8 25. Wheat firmer; sales of 68,000 bushels new spring at $1 38@1 40; red Western at $1 45@1 47; white State at $1 60. Corn firmer; sales of 29,000 bushels new mixed Western at 71@79c. Oats dull; sales of 31,000 bushels Ohio at 59½@61c.; Western at 59@60c. Beef steady. Pork heavy; new mess, $21; old, $22 50; prime, $17@17 50. Lard steady. Whisky quiet at 90c.

FOURTH EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Our Foreign Relations.

Post Office Appropriations.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Our Foreign Relations.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Secretary of State, in transmitting to Congress a report on the commercial relations of the United States and foreign countries, says the majority of the returns contain no information regarding the commerce between foreign nations and very limited statements concerning that between the United States and other countries, since they are for the most part confined to cargoes of vessels carrying the national flag, and hence scarcely any information relating to foreign commerce is furnished, by which comparison may be instituted, and no account is taken of the large part of American merchandise which, in the present degeneracy of our mercantile navy, is carried in foreign vessels. For the purpose of correcting this deficiency, it is contemplated to issue additional instructions to consular officers, requiring them to forward to the State Department statements of commerce, showing descriptions, amount, and value of the imports and exports of each port, as well as the several countries whence the merchandise arrives or whither it is sent. The returns of navigation and commerce contain but limited information, being confined to merchandise carried in vessels properly belonging to the United States.

Post Office Appropriations.

The Postmaster-General has sent a letter to the House of Representatives, asking for an appropriation of $25,436,698 for service ending June 30, 1872. The receipts from postage and the standing appropriations for full mail service are estimated at $21,467,315, leaving to be appropriated out of the Treasury $3,969,383 to make the receipts equal to the estimated expenditures, and the further sum of $725,000 of special appropriation for steamship service.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Master William M. Paul is ordered to the recruiting ship Ohio at Boston. Assistant Paymaster William F. Stevenson and First Assistant Engineer Rudolph T. Bennett are ordered to the Guerriere. First Engineer L. W. Robinson is detached from the Philadelphia Navy Yard and ordered to the Guerriere.

FROM NEW YORK.

Meeting of the National Board of Trade.

BUFFALO, Dec. 7.—The third session of the National Board of Trade was called to order at 11 A. M. to-day, in the Council Chamber, by Frederick Fraley, of Philadelphia.

The Rev. Cleveland Coxe, Bishop of Western New York, delivered an eloquent prayer.

Charles G. Curtis, President of the Buffalo Board of Trade, delivered a cordial welcome to the members of the convention.

Hamilton A. Hill, of Boston, called the roll of delegates, when about sixty persons, representatives of the following boards of trade, replied:—Baltimore, Boston, Charleston, Chicago, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Newark, N. J., New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Portland, St. Louis, San Francisco, and Wilmington, Delaware.

Letters were read from the Secretary of the Board of Trade of Richmond, Va., stating that it was impossible to send delegates to the present convention.

A letter from the Secretary of the Norfolk (Va.) Board of Trade stated that delegates had been elected, but probably would not arrive in season for the convention.

President Fraley announced that a quorum was present. The report of the Executive Council was read by Secretary Hill. The Treasurer's report and the report on by-laws and market reports were read.

Edward S. Walton was called to the chair, and a ballot taken for President during 1871, resulting in the re-election of Frederick Fraley, of Philadelphia, who was conducted to the chair, and made a feeling response for the honor conferred on him.

Pending the ballot for Vice-President, the convention adjourned for dinner.

Unprecedented Bail Demanded.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Dr. Evans, the alleged abortionist, charged with committing an abortion on Ann O'Neill, was committed by Justice Dowling in default of $50,000 bail.

The Canal Commissioners.

ALBANY, Dec. 7.—At a meeting of the Board of Canal Commissioners, held here to-day, it was resolved that the time for closing the Erie Canal in the Middle and Eastern divisions be extended to the 15th inst., and the Champlain Canal until the 15th inst., unless the same shall be sooner closed by ice.

Specie Shipment.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The steamship China takes $200,000 in specie to Europe to-day.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Howard Murder.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 7.—The colored boy Cuff, alias Hall, since his arrest fully exonerates Petty, the white lad, of having anything to do with the murder of Mr. Howard at West Post Point, and confesses that he alone committed the crime. Petty has been discharged.

FROM THE WEST.

Heavy Robbery in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 7.—The sleeping room of W. J. Boden, formerly receiver of the United States Land Office in Springfield, Mo., was entered and robbed on Tuesday night of $5000. No clue to the thieves.

FROM EUROPE.

The French Defeated Near Orleans.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—A special despatch to the New York *World* says:—

"I have news to-day from Tours, dated yesterday, at 5 in the evening. After terrible fighting, which lasted the whole day, that part of the Army of the Loire which was covering Orleans was yesterday overpowered by the concentrated attack of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg's forces, and compelled to abandon its position, with a heavy loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The French lost twenty-five guns. The Germans occupied the railway station on the north of Orleans, and were expected to attack the city to-day."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1200	City 6s, prior to '62	101¾	
$7000	W Jer 7s	97	
$2000	Leh 6s gold	2d 95¼	
$2000	Pa 6s 1 se	104¾	
$1000	Leh V 6s, new bds	cp 94	
18	sh Penna R	2d 61¾	
100	sh Leh N	b60. 34½	
100	do	b30 wn. 34¾	
200	do	34¾	
100	do	b6 34¾	
100	do	2d. 34¾	
300	do	ls.b30. 34¾	
700	do	ls.b30. 34¾	
100	do	34¾	
50	sh Hestonv'e	16¾	
4	do	16¾	
200	sh Read R	2d. 51¾	
200	do	2d. 51¾	
400	do	ls. 51¾	
100	do	⅛in. 51¾	
1200	do	ls.51 3-16	
600	do	ls. 51¾	
100	do	s10. 51¾	
100	do	b5.51-31	
100	do	2d.51-31	
100	do	b5.51-31	
400	do	ls. 51¾	
221	do	ls. 51¾	
10	sh Leh V R	60¾	
8	sh Lit Sch RR	44¾	

SECOND BOARD.

$1400	W & Franklin 1st mt bds	85¾	
$400	Pa 6s, 2d se	105¾	
$5300	do	105¾	
$1000	C & A 6s	85	99
$5000	W Jer 7s	97	
$2000	Leh gold L	90¾	
$15000	Pa Cp 5s	104	
100	sh O C & A R	46¾	
100	do	46¾	
10	sh Corn Ex Bk	70	
12	sh Far & M Bk	132¾	
28	sh Read R	ls. 51¾	
50	do	51¾	
20	do	51¾	
100	sh Penna R	61¾	
56	do	2d. 61¾	
300	do	ls.b5. 61¾	
100	do	b60. 61¾	
40	do	61¾	
20	do	b60. 61¾	
51	do	ls. 61¾	

CHRISTMAS AT

MILLIKEN'S,

1128 CHESNUT STREET and

828 ARCH STREET.

"CHRISTMAS BOXES."

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,

Finest Display Ever Shown in Philadelphia.

Ladies' Initial Handkerchiefs.	Gents' Initial Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs.	Gents' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' Hdkfs. in Fancy Envelopes.	Gent's Printed Handkerchiefs, new.
Ladies' Handkerchiefs in Fancy Cartons.	Gents' Handkerchiefs, Fancy Cartons.

BOYS' PRINTED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, $1 00 per dozen.

Splendid Display of Table Cloths and Napkins,

Piano Covers, Fancy Table Covers.

As we are generally overcrowded during Christmas week, Ladies will find it more satisfactory to inspect our stock for presents as soon as possible.

MILLIKEN'S,

1128 CHESNUT Street and 828 ARCH Street,

11 6 2t PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES.

Established in 1854.

WATCHES.

EVERGOING
STEM-WINDERS,
KEY-WINDERS,
QUARTER SECONDS,
MINUTE REPEATERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

No. 608 CHESNUT STREET,

2 1 mws PHILADELPHIA.

BONBONS DE PARIS.

Paris Confections

Of every variety and of the most exquisite flavors.

Mr. PENAS is happy to announce that he has secured his importation of

Paris Fancy Boxes,

Comprising a magnificent assortment of BASKETS AND BONBONNIERRS.

C. PENAS,

No. 830 WALNUT STREET,

12 5 mwf9t PHILADELPHIA

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A very handsome assortment of Fancy Articles suitable for Christmas presents.

Writing Desks from $1 to $25. Papier-mache, Walnut, Mahogany, Leather, Rosewood, etc.

Bronze Inkstands,	Portfolios,
Wallets,	Work Boxes,
Knives,	Fancy Pen-wipers, and
Gold Pens,	Scotch Goods, in great
Backgammon Boards,	variety.

BOXES OF FINE STATIONERY,

Stamped with Initials, Birds, Insects, etc.

JOHN LINERD,

STATIONER AND CARD ENGRAVER,

NO. 921 SPRING GARDEN STREET,

11 30 wsmSp PHILADELPHIA.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

MUSICAL BOXES

"Robin Adair," "The Last Rose of Summer," "Home, Sweet Home," "The Monastery Bells," "Coming Thro' the Rye," "Auld Lang Syne," with Choice Selections from "Lucretia Borgia," "La Belle Helene," "The Grand Duchess," "Trovatore," "Norma," "Martha" and other favorite Operas, will be found in our handsome assortment of Musical Boxes, making A BEAUTIFUL AND APPROPRIATE CHRISTMAS GIFT. Made to our own order, and imported direct by

FARR & BRTHER,

No. 324 CHESNUT STREET.

12 2 fmw10t8p BELOW FOURTH.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT,

No. 624 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

Have just received a large assortment of new and elegant PARIAN STATUETTES, BOHEMIAN GLASS VASES AND TOILET SETS,

PERFUMERY BOXES, MEERSCHAUM PIPES AND CIGAR HOLDERS,

Together with a great variety of

FANCY ARTICLES,

Especially adapted for holiday presents, which they offer for sale at very reduced prices. 12 6 16t

EMPLOYMENT WANTED IN ANY RESpectable capacity by a practical business man. Can produce the most reliable New York and Pennsylvania references. *Wages no object.* Address JOHN HENRY, this Office. 12 2 2w

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

1124 CHESNUT STREET. 1124

Parisian Novelties,

Oddities from Vienna,

English Fancy Goods.

We have now ready for the inspection of our friends and the public our selections of European and American wares, suitable for

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,

No. 1124 CHESNUT Street,

12 3smw3t PHILADELPHIA.

FURS.

LADIES' FUR SACQUES

In Astrakhan, French Seal,

Real Seal,

Caraculla and Persianne,

With Muffs and Boas to Match.

A Magnificent Assortment

AT

AGNEW & ENGLISH'S,

No. 839 CHESNUT STREET

AND

No. 29 SOUTH NINTH STREET,

11 16 wslm PHILADELPHIA.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, as he is about giving up business, that he will close out his entire stock of FANCY FURS at greatly reduced prices, such as the best

Siberian Squirrel Sets from	$5 00 to $8 00
Astrachan sets from	6 00 to 9 00
Ermine sets from	5 00 to 8 00
Best Royal Ermine sets from	15 00 to 25 00
Mink Sable sets from	12 00 to 30 00
Hudson Bay Sable sets from	40 00 to 75 00
Russian Sable sets from	75 00 upwards

and every description of Furs at Reduced Prices. Persons desirous of purchasing will do well by calling at

JOHN DAVIS',

No. 51 NORTH SECOND STREET,

11 28 wfm1mrp Above Market.

ATMORE'S MINCE MEAT!

Ready Prepared for Use.

A standard article of over 25 years.

The Only Reliable in the Market.

ITS MERIT LIES IN ITS QUALITY,

NOT IN THANKSGIVING DINNER PUFFS

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT,

26smw1m8 AND IT ALONE.